

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

BARTLETT FRAZIER CO.

GRAIN MERCHANTS CHICAGO

111 W. Jackson Blvd.

Telephone, Wabash 2310

MEMBERS OF ALL GRAIN EXCHANGES

WITH PRIVATE WIRES TO ALL MARKETS

RECEIVERS

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

SHIPPERS

CASH AND FUTURES BUSINESS SOLICITED FOR ALL MARKETS

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BURLINGTON, IA. INDIANA HARBOR, IND.

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.

AMARILLO, TEXAS
Grain Exchange Members

J. N. Beasley Elevator Co., Inc., grain and seeds.*
Burrus Panhandle Elevators, public storage-mdsing.
Great West Mill & Elevator Co., millers, grain dealers.
Henneman Grain & Seed Co., seeds and grain.*
Martin-Lane Grain Co., wholesale grain.*
Stone, Lester, grain merchant.*
Uhlmann Grain Co., export wheat, private wire.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Chamber of Commerce Members Beer & Co., Inc., E. H., grain, hay, seeds.*

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

Baldwin Grain Co., grain brokers.* Hasenwinkle Co., corn and oats.*

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Corn Exchange Members

American Elvtr. & Grain Co., recrs., shprs., consmts.*
Cargill Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Lewis Grain Corporation, consignments.*
McKillen, Inc., J. G., consignments.*
Provoost, S. E., grain and feed broker,
Southwell Grain Corp., consignments.*
Wood Grain Corp., consignments, brokerage.

BURLINGTON, IOWA.

Member Chicago Board of Trade Bartlett-Frazier Co., grain merchants.* Schoff & Baxter, cash grain, soy beans, futures.*

CAIRO, ILL. Board of Trade Members Thistlewood & Co., grain and hay.*

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

North Iowa Grain Co., country run grain.* Piper Grain & Mlg. Co., receivers and shippers.* Wilder Grain Co., grain merchants.*

CHICAGO, ILL. Board of Trade Members

Board of Trade Members
Bailey & Co., E. W., grain commission merchants.*
Bennett & Co., Jas. E., grain, provisions, stocks.*
Bartlett-Frazier Co., grain merchants.*
Brennan & Co., John E., grain comm. merchants.*
Carhart-Code-Harwood Co., grain commission.
Cleveland Grain Co., The, receivers and shippers.*
Eaton. W. C., broker.*
Feehery & Co., E. J., consignments, grain to arr.*
Hoit & Co., Lowell, commission, grain and seeds.
Lamson Bros. & Co., grain, stocks, provisions.*
Norris Grain Co., grain merchants.
Rosenbaum Grain Corp., grain merchants.
Ryan, James P., grain, cash, futures.
Stratton Grain Co., grain merchants.*

CINCINNATI, OHIO. Board of Trade Members

Early & Daniel Co., receivers and shippers.*

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Bailey, E. I., shpr. grain, millf'd, oil and c.s. meal.*

DALLAS, TEXAS.

Crouch Grain Co., J. C., buyers wheat, corn, oats.*

DECATUR, ILL.

Baldwin Elevator Co., grain merchants.* Evans Elevator Co., grain merchants.* Hight Elevator Co., grain merchants.*

DENVER, COLO.

Grain Exchange Members
Ady & Crowe Merc. Co., The, grain, beans, feeds.*

*Members Grain & Feed Dealers National Assn.

ENID. OKLA. Board of Trade Members

Enid Terminal Elev. Co., pub. storage, gr. mchts.* Feuquay Grain Co., optrs. country elvtrs., gr. mdsg.* General Grain Co., term. elvtr., gr. merchants.* Smoot Grain Co., optrs. Southwest Term. Elvtr.*

FORT DODGE, IOWAL

Christensen Grain Co., grain merchants.* Davis Bros. & Potter, grain shippers.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS. Grain and Cotton Exchange Members

Bennett & Co., James E., grain, stocks, provisions. Brackett Grain Co., brokernge, consignments.* Carter Grain Co., C. M., brokerage and consignments.* Ft. Worth Elvts. & Whsg. Co., consignments, stge. Lone Star Elevators, public storage-merchandising. Smith-Ingraham Grain Co., domestic-export grain.

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Shaw, Thomas F., grain exporter.*

HUTCHINSON, KAN. Mid-West Grain Co., grain mchts., terminal elvtr.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND. Board of Trade Members

Cleveland Grain Co., grain commission.*

IOLA, KANSAS.

Cox. Roy W., grain, hay, mill feed.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Board of Trade Members

Christopher & Co., B. C., consignment-futures,*
Continental Elevator Co., grain merchants,*
Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co., grain mehts,*
Ernst-Davis Commission Co., consignments.
Goffe & Carkener, Inc., futures and consignments.
Kansas Elevator Co., mlg. wheat specialists.
Meservey-O'Sullivan Grain Co., gr. mchts. congnts.*
Moore-Seaver Grain Co., grain receivers.*
Norris Grain Co., wheat, oats, barley, corn.*
Scoular-Bishop Grain Co., consignments.*
Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co., gr. mchts.*

LANSING, MICH.

Lansing Grain Co., Rosen Rye, soft wheat, etc.* Michigan Elevator Exchange, Mich. grain & beans.*

LOUISVILLE, KY.
Board of Trade Members
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MEMPHIS, TENN.

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Buxton, E. E., broker and commission merchant.*

MENDOTA, ILL.

Member Chicago Board of Trade Beach & Co., L. E., cash grain, milled oat products.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Grain & Stock Exchange Donahue-Stratton Co., grain merchants.*

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Chamber of Commerce Members

Cargill Elevator Co., milling wheat.*

Proedtert Grain & Malting Co., grain, millfeed.

Hallet & Carey Co., grain merchants.

Hiawatha Grain Co., screenings.*

McGuire Company, Arthur, shprs. b'wheat, m/wht.*

Wichita Terminal Elvtr. Co., gen'l elvtr. busines

Winchester, IND.

Goodrich Bros. Co., wholesale grain and seeds.*

OKLAHOMA CITY. OKLA.

General Grain Co., grain merchants.*

OMAHA, NEBR. Grain Exchange Members

Bartlett-Frazier Co., grain merchants.* Bell-Trimble Co., recvrs. and shippers.* Crowell Elevator Co., receivers. shippers.* Updike Grain Corp., receivers & shippers.*

PEORIA, ILL.

Board of Trade Members

Bowen Grain Co., H. D., grain commission,
Cole Grain Co., Geo. W., receivers and shippers.*
Dewey & Sons, W. W., grain commission.*
Feltman Grain Co., C. H., grain commission.*
Luke Grain Co., grain commission.*
Miles, P. B. & C. C., grain commission.*
Rumsey, Moore & Co., grain merchants.*
Turner Hudnut Co., receivers and shippers.*

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Commercial Exchange Members

Markley, P. R., grain broker,*

PITTSBURGH, PA. Members Grain and Hay Exchange

Rogers & Co., Geo. E., receivers, shippers.

PONTIAC, ILL.
Balbach, Paul A., grain buyers, all markets.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Bartlett-Frazier Co., grain merchants.* Stratton Grain Co., grain merchants.*

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Merchants Exchange Members Langenberg Bros, Grain Co., grain commission.* Morton & Co., grain commission.* Nanson Commission. grain commission.

SALINA, KANS.

Eberhardt-Simpson Gr. Co., mchts., wh. & coarse gr.* Robinson Elev. Co., C. E., shippers & sellers.* Smoot Grain Co., oper. Salina Terminal Elevator.*

SIDNEY, OHIO.
Wells Co., The J. E., wholesale grain.*

SIOUX CITY, IOWA. Board of Trade Members

Flanley Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*

STREATOR, ILL.

The Stotler Grain Co., grain buyers, all markets.

TOLEDO, OHIO.

De Vore & Co., H. W., consignments futures.

TOPEKA, KANS. Derby Grain Co., grain merchants.*

WELLINGTON, KANS.
Wolcott & Lincoln, Inc., optrs. Wellington Term. Elvtr.*

WICHITA, KANS.

Board of Trade Members
Wichita Terminal Elvtr. Co., gen'l elvtr. business.*

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GRAIN JOI

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter,

Chicago, Ill., U. S. A., September 20, 1933

Ladies in Attendance

Among the ladies registered up to 7 p. m.

George W. Altorfer, Evanston, Ill.; E. E. Allison, Indianapolis, Ind.; T. B. Armstrong, Kansas City, Mo.; J. M. Adam, St. Louis, Mo.; O. E. Auerbach, Buffalo, N. Y.

Myrtle Bodman, Chicago, Ill.; A. F. Baker, Wichita, Kan.; W. H. Byrne, Chicago, Ill.; C. S. Beach, Chicago, Ill.; E. K. Buck, Omaha, Neb.; C. J. Batter, Chicago, Ill.; J. T. Buchanan, Omaha, Neb.; Carol Breed, Milwaukee, Wis.; C. H. Blanke, Atchison, Kan.; O. L. Barr, Bicknell, Ind.; O. F. Bast, Minneapolis, Minn.

Louis J. Colehower, Wenona, Ill.; R. C. Crawford, St. Louis, Mo.; J. H. Caldwell, St. Louis, Mo.; W. E. Culbertson, Delavan, Ill.; Bert Collins, St. Louis, Mo.; M. F. Cohn, Buffalo, N. Y.; R. R. Couch, West Salem. Ill.; L. L. Crosby, Jr., Omaha, Neb.; J. B. Clonan, Chicago, Ill.; W. P. Cavanagh, Ottawa, Ill.; J. C. Curry, Chicago, Ill.; Gertrude Coogan, Chicago, Ill.; E. M. Combs, and E. M. Combs, Jr., Chicago, Ill.

John A. Caple, Toledo, Ohio.

Charles S. Clark, Chicago, Ill., 7130 Prince-

Fred A. Derby, Topeka, Kan.; R. R. De-Armond, St. Louis, Mo.; Bert Dow, Davenport, Ia.; R. T. Dorsey, Ft. Worth, Tex.; Edwin A. Doern, Chicago, Ill.; Monica A. Doyle, Lowell, Mich.; O. S. Dowse, Joliet, Ill.; J. H. Downing, Wichita, Kan.

J. H. Elker, Chicago, Ill.; A. H. Ellis, Bloomington, Ill.; Clarence W. Elmer, Chicago, Ill.; S. W. Eastlack, Schaller, Ia.; W. J. Edwards, St. Louis, Mo.

J. H. Fuller, Winchester, Ill.; I. M. Funk, Kernan, Ill.; H. H. Funk, Lodi, O.; Cora M. Fuller, Spencer, O.; S. L. Fisher, St. Louis, Mo.; C. M. Fritz, Washington, D. C. James F. Finnegan, Mazon, Ill.

H. B. Godfrey, Chicago, Ill.; E. M. Galbraith, Sac City, Ia.; Frank E. Gillette, Nashville, Tenn.; Frank F. Guild, Geneseo, Ill.; Arthur Grosstephen, Chicago, Ill.; Eliza A. Green, Washington, D. C.

C. A. Hiegel, Leipsic, O.; Thos. E. Hosty. Chicago, Ill.; A. E. Huston, Canal Winchester, O.; Gordon Hannah, Chicago, Ill.; S. L. Huston, Circleville, O.; Julius Hendel, Minneapolis, Minn.; I. C. Harden, Omaha, Neb.; M. E. Holder, Indianapolis, Ind.; T. W. Halliday, Columbus, O.; Marion T. Hockman, Canal Winchester, O.; Myrtle F. Hockman, Canal Winchester, O.; Lew Hill, Indianapolis, Ind.; E. M. Hibbs, Kansas City, Mo.; Guy E. Hillier, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; B. H. Hill, Chicago, Ill.; Frank Haines, Chicago, Ill.; John F. Hubbard, Lincoln, Ill.; Kathryn Hubbard, Chicago, Ill.; Henry F. Harvey, Chicago, Ill.; Janet Heman, Ft. Worth, Tex.; W. M. Hales, Chicago, Ill.; J. R. Harper, Mexico, Mo.

Olive Raynor Hoit, 6734 Bennett Ave.

O. L. Hoit, 6734 Bennett Ave.

F. G. Horner, Evanston, Ill.

J. D. Horner, Lawrenceville, Ill.

E. R. Jessen, Kansas City, Mo.; O. Guy Johnson, Omaha, Neb.; C. R. Jackson, De-troit Lakes, Minn.

H. E. Kasdorf, Chicago, Ill.; Arthur Kilz, St. Louis, Mo.; P. H. King, Chicago, Ill.; H. J. Kapp, Decatur, Ill.; Clark E. King, Pittsfield, Ill.; Eileen King, Sioux City, Ia. A. C. Koch, Breese, III.

Paul Larson, Sioux City, Ia.; E. A. Lucke, Omaha, Neb.; Mary Ellen Lucke, Omaha, Neb.; F. W. Lipscomb, Springfield, Mo.; Guy F. Luke, Peoria, Ill.; Jas. Lilliebridge, Honoye Falls, N. Y.

Miss V. Lacroix, Newsome Feed Co., 166 W. Tackson.

J. T. McNally, Toledo, Ia.; Mary A. McDevitt, Los Angeles, Cal.; Mrs. McRoberts, Amarillo, Tex.; E. J. Mendenhall, Sheridan, Ind.; Helen Mason, Sioux City, Ia.; F. P. Manchester, Omaha, Neb.; Agnes Medlock, Chicago, Ill.; W. M. Moore, Covington, Ind.; M. Mannheimer, Chicago, Ill.; W. M. Myers, Lockbourne, O.; L. B. McNally, Marengo, Ia.; Ralph Mack, Springfield, Mo.; C. Wm. Maibucher, Indianapolis, Ind.

R. H. Miller, Chicago, Ill.

J. H. Newman, Rochester, N. Y., R. E. Nye, St. Louis, Mo.

Chas. D. Olsen, Chicago, III.; W. F. Oesterling, Butler, Pa.; T. O'Keefe, St. Paul, Minn.

K. B. Pierce, Chicago, Ill.; Arthur J. Pollack, Chicago, Ill.; Ed. Praeger, Chicago, Ill.

Jas. P. Ryan, Chicago, Ill.; G. C. Rhodes, Enid, Okla.; F. W. Rhodes, Enid, Okla.; R. M. Robertson, Brownstown, Ind.; Geo. E. Rogers, Pittsburgh, Pa.

E. R. Roquemore, Chicago, Ill.

Howard A. Stotler, Streator, Ill.; S. A. Steenson, Ft. Dodge, Ia.; W. D. Springer, Indianapolis, Ind.; D. P. Simison, Romney, Ind.; Eva Speece, Pontiac, Ill.; C. G. Simison, Romney, Ind.; Chas. E. Scarritt, Chicago, Ill.; E. K. Sowash, Crown Point, Ind.; B. O. Sweet, Thornton, Ia.; H. K. Schafer, Omaha, Neb.; J. B. Stine, Clinton, Ind.; W. C. Stephan, Pine City, Minn.; A. V. Souders, Buffalo, N. Y.; S. B. Swope, Canal Winchester, O.; B. E. Schirm, Canal Winchester, O.; D. J. Schuh. Ft. Thomas, Ky.; R. J. Sayre, Chicago, Ill.; L. T. Sayre, Chicago, Ill.; C. D. Sturtevant, Chicago, Ill.; J. A. Schmitz, Chicago, Ill.; Phil Sayles, Chicago, Ill.

John Stark, Kansas City, Mo., 2317 Morrison Hotel.

E. F. Thompson, Chicago, Ill.; J. W. Thompson, Sheldon; Ill.; F. F. Thompson,

Chicago, Ill.; A. G. Torkelson, Ft. Dodge, Ia.; E. O. Teegardin, Duvall, O.

M. L. Vehon, Chicago, Ill.

H. H. Wickham, Chicago, Ill.; J. D. Worsham, Sheldon, Ill.; C. H. Williamson, St. Louis, Mo.; S. W. Wilder, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Geo. D. Woodman, Toledo, O.; F. G. Winter, Chicago, Ill.; Estora Whitaker, Indianapolis, Ind.; J. L. Welsh, Omaha, Neb.; Earl M. White, Duluth, Minn. L. M. Walker, Gilman, Ill.

R. M. Wheeler, Onarga, Ill.

R. E. Younger, Chicago, Ill.

Convention Cities

The following table shows the year in which the Grain & Feed Dealers National various cities and the number of conventions Ass'n convention was last entertained by held in the order of their occurrence.

Looks Eke Minneapolis, Denver or Memphis for 1934.

1933 Chicago (also 1930, '21, '10, '06, '99, '98, '96) 1923 Des Moines (also 1901 and 1897) 3 1932 Indianapolis-French Lick (also 1909 and 1900) 1929 Peoria (also 1915 and 1902)....... 3 1920 Minneapolis (also 1903) 2 1926 Buffalo-Niagara Falls (also 1917 and 1905) 1924 Cincinnati (also 1907)..... 1922 New Orleans (also 1913)..... 1916 Baltimore 1 1928 Boston

The Increase in Membership

1931 Houston 4

The net increase of thirteen members in the Membership Roll during the final year of the Farm Board, the bank moratorium, the A. A. A., the N. R. A. and the R. F. C. bears a glowing testimonial to the hustling qualities of the boosters. Notwithstanding sixtyeight members resigned, forty-one retired from business and twenty-two were dropped for non-payment of dues, many firms new to association work were added to the list, and the special committee for the convention have already obtained a number of new members, so that before the final adjournment the net increase in membership will be further enlarged.

Dealers Who Registered Up to 7:00 P. M. Tuesday

ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY BY STATES AND TOWNS

CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles, T. W. McDevitt, Calif. Hay. Grain & Feed Dealers, Union League 1712. San Francisco, A. H. Hankerson, Hankerson Grain Co., Congress I-15.

COLORADO

Denver, Leo H. Connell, Houlton-Connell Grain Co., Congress Hotel, 1930. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Washington, Vernon M. Green, Green Mish Co., H-51 Congress Hotel. Washington, C. Fritz, U. S. D. A.

FLORIDA

Tampa, Frank D. Jackson, Jackson Grain Co., Congress 1860.

ILLINOIS

Bloomington, A. H. Ellis, Bartlett Frazier Co., 1218 Congress Hotel.
Bradford, C. T. Rees, E. G. Rees & Son.
Breese, Ill., A. C. Koch, Breese Grain Co. Cairo, O. B. Hastings, Samuel Hastings Co., Palmer House 1002.
Calumer City, Edward Damai, Pratt Food Co., of Hammond, Ind.
Champaign, Ill., P. M. Faucett, I. H. French & Co.

Champaign. Ill., C. B. Wesley, Wesley & Bering. Chicago, Harold A. Abbott, The Albert Dick-inson Co.

Raymond Andrews, Schifflen & An-

inson Co.
Chicago, Raymond Andrews, Schifflen & Andrews.
Chicago, A. J. Bailer, Quaker Oats Co.
Chicago, Thomas Bankmana, Liquid Carbonic,
3630 N. Troy St.
Chicago, C. S. Beach, Beach-Wickham Co.
Chicago, W. F. Becker, Cereal Byproducts Co.
Chicago, Jas. Begley, E. W. Bailey & Co.
Chicago, Ill., James E. Bennett, James E. Bennett & Co.
Chicago, Ill., James E. Bennett, James E. Bennett & Co.
Chicago, F. S. Betz, American Co-op. Publishing Co.
Chicago, Richard A. Bodmer, Winthrop-Mitchell & Co.
Chicago, Bichard A. Bodmer, Winthrop-Mitchell & Co.
Chicago, Geo. E. Booth, Lamson Bros. & Co.,
141 W. Jackson.
Chicago, M. Frank Brobst, Health Products
Corp., 323 W. Polk St., Rm. 332.
Chicago, John H. Brooks, J. H. Dole & Co.
Chicago, W. H. Byrne, B. of T. Weighing Dept.,
740 Board of Trade.
Chicago, C. L. Canon, Federal Grain Inspector,
Board of Trade.
Chicago, L. R. Carpenter, Jas. E. Bennett &
Co.
Chicago, Geo. S. Chesbro, Newsome Feed Co.,

Co.
Chicago, Geo. S. Chesbro, Newsome Feed Co., 166 W. Jackson, Rm. 1920.
Chicago, Charles S. Clark, Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. LaSalle St.
Chicago, Dean M. Clark, Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. LaSalle St.
Chicago, E. M. Combs, Jr., J. C. Shaffer Grain

Co.
Chicago, J. C. Curry, Albert Dickenson Co.
Chicago, J. B. Clonan, Bartlett Frazier Co.
Chicago, C. W. Dempsey, Liquid Carbonic Corp.,
B6-B8 Congress Hotel.
Chicago, Frank J. Delany.
Chicago, P. B. Denniston, P. B. Denniston &

Chicago, Frank J. Delany.
Chicago, P. B. Denniston, P. B. Denniston & Co.
Chicago, W. S. Dillon, W. S. Dillon Co.
Chicago, Edwin A. Doern, Doern Scarritt Hannah Co.
Chicago, E. J. Dolan, Lamson Bros, & Co.
Chicago, O. S. Dowse, Stratton Grain Co.
Chicago, W. E. Dunn, Board of Trade.
Chicago, J. H. Elker, Stratton Grain Co.
Chicago, J. H. Elker, Stratton Grain Co.
Chicago, T. F. Ellis, Thomas, 105 West Adams
St., Rm. 1430.
Chicago, Clarence W. Elmer, Self, 1232 Board of
Trade.
Chicago, Frank G. Ely, 327 So. LaSalle St.
Chicago, Frank G. Ely, 327 So. LaSalle St.
Chicago, Frank G. Ely, 327 So. LaSalle St.
Chicago, Newton C. Evans, National & American Miller,
Chicago, E. M. Gallup, Norris Grain Cop.
Chicago, E. M. Gallup, Norris Grain Co.
Chicago, H. B. Godfrey, Bartlett Frazier Co.
Chicago, Arthur R. Grosstephan, The Cleveland
Grain Co.
Chicago, C. W. Gustafson, Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau.
Chicago, B. W. Hales, Hales & Hunter Co.
Chicago, G. W. Hales, Hales & Hunter Co.
Chicago, G. W. Hales, Hales & Hunter Co.
Chicago, G. W. Hales, Hales & Hunter Co.
Chicago, Gordon Hannah, Doern Scarritt Hannah Co.
Chicago, G. J. Hanley, Norris Grain Co.
Chicago, G. E. Harris, Bartlett Frazier Co.
Chicago, Jas, B. Harden, Bartlett Frazier Co.
Chicago, G. E. Harris, Bartlett Frazier Co.
Chicago, G. E. Harris, Bartlett Frazier Co.
Chicago, G. H. F. Harvey, M. L. Vehon & Co.
Chicago, B. H. Hill, John West & Co.
Chicago, W. M. Hommerding, B. A. Eckhart
Mig. Co., 1300 Carroll.
Chicago, Thos. E. Hosty. Chas. Sincere & Co.

Chicago, P. C. McCorliner, Rosenbaum Grain Co. Chicago, M. Mannheimer, Rosenbaum Grain Co. Chicago, Roland McHenry, Star Grain Co. Chicago, Henry R. Minor, Liquid Carbonic Corp. Chicago, Tilman O. Moe, Cargill Grain Co. Chicago, Michael Necas, Rosenbaum Brothers. Chicago, Joseph G. Nellis, Cereal Byproducts

Chicago, Henry R. Minor, Liquid Carbonic Corp. Chicago, Tilman O. Moe, Cargill Grain Co. Chicago, Michael Necas, Rosenbaum Brothers. Chicago, Joseph G. Nellis, Cereal Byproducts Co. Chicago, Joe Nosek, E. W. Bailey & Co. Chicago, Charles D. Olsen, J. E. Bennett & Co. Chicago, W. B. Page, E. J. Feehery & Co. Chicago, L. N. Perrin, Star Grain Co. Chicago, Edw. A. Praeger, McKenna & Strasser. Chicago, K. B. Pierce, J. E. Bennett & Co. Chicago, A. J. Pollak, M. L. Vehon & Co. Chicago, C. L. Ray, E. J. Feehery & Co. Chicago, A. C. Robinson, Winthrop-Mitchell & Co.

Co. Chicago, Ill., E. E. Roquemore, Allied Mills, Board of Trade. Chicago, E. S. Rosenbaum, Jr., Rosenbaum

Board of Trade.
Chicago, E. S. Rosenbaum, Jr., Rosenbaum
Grain Corp.
Chicago, R. R. Rossing, Grain & Feed Journals.
Chicago, H. A. Rumsey, A. O. Slaughter, Anderson & Fox.
Chicago, Phil Sayles, Cargill Grain Co.
Chicago, James P. Ryan. Board of Trade.
Chicago, L. T. Sayre, Rosenbaum Grain Corp.
Chicago, R. J. Sayre, Rosenbaum Grain Corp.
Chicago, Chas. E. Scarritt, Doern-ScarrittHannah Co.
Chicago, Chas. Schachter, Corn Products Co.,
room 860.
Chicago, Eukene Schifflin, Schifflin & Andrews.

Chicago, Eugene Schifflin, Schifflin & Andrews. Chicago, J. A. Schmitz, Board of Trade Weigh-master.

Grain Fumigant

DOES

the

Perfectly

Kills Egg, Larvae and Adult

The New

Proven

Chicago, F. W. Hotchkiss, Norris Grain Co. Chicago, Edward Hymers, Jackson Bros. Chicago, Ill., Jos. F. Jackson, Norris Grain Co., 1640 Board of Trade, Chicago, Frank A. Jost. Chicago, H. E. Kasdorf, Rosenbaum Grain Corp. Chicago, Alex. W. Kay, Hales & Hunter Co. Chicago, P. H. King, Rosenbaum Grain Corp. Chicago, John A. Low, E. W. Balley & Co. Chicago, John A. Low, E. W. Balley & Co. Chicago, D. H. Lipsey, Norris Grain Co. Chicago, D. H. Lipsey, Norris Grain Co. Chicago, D. H. Lipsey, Norris Grain Co. Chicago, H. McDonald, Rosenbaum Brothers, 2020 Board of Trade.
Chicago, P. C. McCormick, Balt. & Ohio-Alton R. R. R.

Chicago, R. A. Schuster, Rosenbaum Bros. Chicago, Geo. Sheerey, F. S. Lewis & Co. Chicago, C. W. Sievert, American Dry Milk Institute. Chicago, J. C. Spier, Rosenbaum Grain Corpora-

chicago, J. C. Spier, Rosenbaum Grain Corporation.
Chicago, Geo. L. Stebbins, Cleveland Grain Co. Chicago, Ill., Herman Steen, Millers National Federation, 141 W. Jackson.
Chicago, Christopher Strasser, McKenna & Strasser.
Chicago, Austin D. Sturtevant, Bartlett Frazier Co., F-20 Congress Hotel.
Chicago, C. D. Sturtevant, Bartlett Frazier Co. Chicago, J. H. Summers, E. W. Bailey & Co. Chicago, E. F. Thompson, Lamson Bros. Co. Chicago, Fred Uhlmann, Uhlmann Grain Co. Chicago, R. F. Uhlmann, Uhlmann Grain Co. Chicago, R. F. Uhlmann, Uhlmann Grain Co. Chicago, M. L. Vehon, Gray Room, Congress Hotel.
Chicago, George A. Wegener.

Chicago, George A. Wegener.
Chicago, H. H. Wickham. Beach Wickham Co.
Chicago, Harvey S. Williams, Eastman Dillon
& Co.
Chicago, F. G. Winter, Quaker Oats Co.
Chicago, George F. Wynn, Michigan Central

Chicago, George F. Wynn, Michigan Central Railroad. Chicago, C. M. Yager, Jr., Modern Miller. Chicago, R. E. Youngs, New York Central R.R.

Delavan, W. E. Culbertson, Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, Auditorium Hotel No. 238.

Danville, D. E. Jacobs, Jas. E. Bennett & Co. Decatur, E. F. Cull, Baldwin Elevator Co., C52 Congress Hotel.

Decatur, E. B. Evans, Evans Elevator Co., 2443A Stevens Hotel.

Stevens Hotel.

Decatur, John A. Freemon, Jas. E. Bennett & Co.

Decatur, H. J. Kapp. A. E. Staley Mfg. Co.,

Congress Hotel H-31.

Decatur, W. L. Shellabarger, Shellabarger Grain

Products Co., 1010 Fairfax Apt. Hotel.

Evanston, George W. Altorfer, J. S. Templeton's Sons, 141 W. Jackson.

Evanston, Frank G. Coe, Parker & Graff, Chicago.

Galesburg, P. T. Dolan.
Geneseo, Frank F. Guild, J. J. Guild & Son, B48
Congress Hotel.
Gilman, Ill., L. M. Walker, L. M. Walker.
Hillsboro, Ill., Frank Ware, Barnstable Ware
Feed & Supply Co., 2068 Congress.
Kankakee, D. W. Jones, Lowell Holt & Co.
Kernan, I. M. Funk, M. Funk & Son, 628 Stevens
Hotel.
Kankakee, T. E. Dock Kankakee, T. E. Decker, James E. Bennett &

Co.
Lawrenceville, Ill., J. D. Horner.
Lawrenceville, W. C. M. Michael, Horner Elevator & Mill Co., St. Claire Hotel 420.
Lincoln, John F. Hubbard, Chestervale Grain Co.

vator & Mill Co., St. Claire Hotel 420.
Lincoln, John F. Hubbard, Chestervale Grain Co.
Mazon, Ill., James F. Finnegan.
Maywood, J. D. Stevens, Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., B-66 Congress Hotel.
Minonk, Wm. Tucker, Lamson Bros. & Co., Congress Hotel 1361.
Mt. Pulaski, Nicholas L. Hubbard, Mt. Pulaski Grain Co.
Naperville, J. H. Boecker.
Oak Park. Robert W. Thomas.
Onarga, Ill., R. M. Wheeler.
Ottawa. W. P. Cavanagh, Cavanagh & Kirby.
Penfield, Ill., Albert Olson, Dailey Farmers Elevator Co.
Peoria, H. M. Barlow, Jas. E. Bennett & Co., 1758 Congress Hotel.
Peoria, Geo. W. Cole, Geo. W. Cole Grain Co., 10246 S. Irving.
Peoria, R. L. Coomber, S. C. Bartlett Co., Y. M. C. A. Hotel, Rm. 14-021.
Peoria, Guy F. Luke, Luke Grain Co., Congress Hotel.
Peoria, John R. Lofgren, Peorla Board of Trade, Congress Hotel 1-9.
Peoria, John R. Lofgren, Peorla Board of Trade, Congress Hotel 12-M.
Peoria, H. R. Sawyer, J. H. Dole & Co., 1634 Fort Dearborn Hotel.
Peoria, H. R. Sawyer, J. H. Dole & Co., 1634 Fort Dearborn Hotel.
Peoria, Clark C. King, M. D. King Mlg. Co. Pontiac, M. B. Speece, Pontiac Farmers Grain Co., 1-28 Congress Hotel.
Princeton. A. J. Bader, F. S. Lewis & Co. Rantoul, Ill., L. E. McAtee, L. E. McAtee & Co. Reddick, Ill., O. J. Finnegan.
Rock Island, J. T. Shields.
Royal, Ill., John D. Grussing, Grussing Grain Co., 2042 Morrison Hotel.
Sheffield, B. S. Williams, B. S. Williams, Palmer House 1028.
Sheldon, J. D. Worsham, Farmers Elevator Co. Sheldon, J. W. Thompson.

Just Above Convention Hall]

E EXHIBIT in B-6 & B-8

WISCONSIN

WISCONSIN

Beaver Dam, Wis., I. K. Mayes, Mayes Seed & Feed.
Elm Grove, Roland L. Reinders, Reinders Bros., Congress Hotel.
Milwaukee, Allen A. Breed, Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exch., Congress Hotel.
Milwaukee, Emil J. Blacky, The Feed Bag, No. 1260 Congress Hotel.
Milwaukee, A. L. Flanagan, Fraser Smith Co.
Milwaukee, Wis., Walter C. Holstein, Mohr-Holstein Com. Co.
Milwaukee, Wm. Hottenson, W. M. Bell & Co., I-72-74 Congress Hotel.
Milwaukee, Wis., Philip C. Kamm, P. C. Kamm Co.

Milwaukee, Vis., Philip C. Kamm, P. C. Kamm Co.
Milwaukee, J. W. Jouno, Donahue-Stratton Co., Congress Hotel.
Milwaukee, E. La Budde, La Budde Feed & Grain Co., I-72-74 Congress Hotel.
Milwaukee, M. H. Ladd, Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exch., Congress Hotel K-52.
Milwaukee, Wis., W. E. McClellan, Mohr-Holstein Com. Co.
Milwaukee, H. A. Plumb, Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange.
Milwaukee, David K. Steenbergh, The Feed Bag, 1260 Congress Hotel.
Union Grove, Arthur H. Vint, Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.
Union Grove, Jas. H. Vint, Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.

Souvenirs were not numerous but those distributed were eagerly sought. The magazine pencil given out by the J. C. Crouch Grain Co. was one of the best. J. A. Gould distributed tables for converting ton prices into bushel prices.

Frank A. Theis, Washington, D. C., missed his plane connection at Salt Lake City and then got behind the wreck of a freight train in Nebraska, but confidently expects to be present early this morning and will address the dealers as planned.

H. M. Stratton was prevented from explaining the terminal elevator code Tuesday, having been held in a Milwaukee hospital since Saturday. His many friends are pleased to learn he has returned home after a successful minor operation.



New Members National Association

While the hustling boosters of the National Ass'n have met with conditions which were decidedly discouraging they persistently kept at work, and much to their credit obtained 145 new members. Their work has been greatly handicapped by the meddling Farm Board, the bank moratorium, and the general business depression. The many code conferences recently have greatly stimulated active interest in membership, and since July 1st, ninety-three new members have been admitted. Other applications are now under consideration by the board of directors.

While the membership boosters will, no doubt, keep a vigilant lookout for new applications, any of the Committee on Membership will be glad to receive more applications. This committee is composed of: H. L. Daunoy, chairman, New Orleans, La.; I. C. Harden, Omaha, Neb.; Hubert W. Root, Buffalo, N. Y.; Wallace Lerigo, Davenport, Ia.; O. H. Ulring, Minneapolis, Minn.; L. H. Connell, Denver, Colo.

Since July 1st the following members have been admitted:

Arkansas: Warren Cotton Oil & Manufactur-

California: A. J. Ames, Pacific Bone Coal and Fertilizing Co., Stevenson Company, Inc., and Van Gram Co., San Francisco.

Florida: Lakeland Cash Feed Co., Lakeland; Brandon Mill & Elevator Co., Marianna; Hoskins & Green Co., Inc., and Miami Home Milk Producers Ass'n, Miami; Jackson Grain Co., Tampa.

Illinois: J. J. Badenoch Co., Edward H. Bagley, James A. Begg, Robert P. Boylan, Frank E. Chamberlin, B. B. Denniston & Co., G. F. Diehl & Co., C. W. Elmer, John P. Hermes, Thos. M. Howell, Daniel F. Rice & Co., Rogers Grain Co., Lawrence J. Ryan, Charles J. Saibert, R. H. Smart & Co., M. L. Vehon & Co., W. E. Webbe, D. K. Winton, and A. W. Withrow, Chicago.

Hight Elevator Co., Decatur; General Grain Corporation, Mattoon; Watson Grain Co., Pax-

Indiana: Fred W. Scholl Grain Co., Inc., Indianapolis, and Heise Brothers, Orleans.

lowa: Frye Grain Co., Ames; C. A. Davis Grain Co., Cedar Rapids; John E. Greig, Estherville; Tri-State Grain Co., Shenandoah, and A. E. DeCou, Woodbine.

Kansas: Seymour Packing Co., Topeka.

Kentucky: Van Meter-Terrell Feed Co., Lexington; Milton Crowe, Louisville; Kentucky Feed Mills, Louisville; Owensboro Grain Co., Owensboro.

Louisiana: J. T. Gibbons, Inc., New Orleans. Michigan: A. K. Zinn & Co., Battle Creek; Michigan Feed & Grain Co., Detroit

Minnesota: H. A. Jeub, Minneapolis; H. F. Shepherdson Company, Minneapolis.

Missouri: Mensendick Grain, Co., Kansas City; Staley Milling Co., No. Kansas City; E. H. Sullivan Grain Co., Kansas City; Pike Grain Co., Louisiana; W. W. Pollock Mill & Elevator Co., Mexico; Farmers Elevator & Exchange Co., Palymyra; Penney Grain Co., St. Joseph; Jostes-Lusk Grain Co., and J. F. Quin-livan & Bro. Feed Co., St. Louis.

Nebraska: Lohnes Grain Co., Johnsen; Cherny & Watson Lumber Co., North Bend; Dolphin-

Jones Grain Co., Farmers Terminal Elevator Co., Maney Milling Co., Nye & Jenks Grain and The Swanick Grain Company, Omaha.

New Jersey: Interstate Grain & Feed Co., New Brunswick.

New York: Frontier Feed & Grain Co., Buffalo; Malone Milling Co., Inc., Malone, and Allen V. Smith, Inc., Marcellus Falls.

North Carolina: Goldsboro Milling Co., Golds-

Ohio: Teegardin Grain Company, Duvall; F. J. Wood & Sons, London, and W. E. Tuttle & Company, Springfield.

Oklahoma: Central Grain Co., Enid. Oregon: Walter Johnson and C. M. Wendell & Co. Portland.

South Carolina: Dantzler & Company, Charles-

ton,
Tennessee: Effie Holt McCormack, Bristol;
E. E. Buxton and Humphreys Godwin Co.,
Inc., Memphis.

Inc., Memphis.

Texas: Sugar Land Feed Co., Sugar Land, and Ruhmann Grain & Seed Co., Waco.

Washington: Henry Kleinberg, Inc., and W. J. Lake & Co., Inc., Seattle; Kenworthy Grain & Milling Co., Tacoma, and J. J. Chisholm & Co., Inc., Walla Walla.

Wisconsin: Northern Elevator Co., and Rahr Malting Co., Manitowoc; Roy I. Campbell and E. J. Koppelkam, Milwaukee, and T. H. Cochrane Co., Portage.

In addition to the foregoing the Butler-Welsh Grain Co. of Omaha has taken out branch membership at Nebraska City.

The Blue Ribbon Dinner

The ten o'clock dinner at the Blue Ribbon The ten o'clock dinner at the Blue Ribbon Casino Monday night attracted several hundred of the visiting dealers and their wives. During the serving of a delightful dinner the guests were entertained with a number of interesting acts put on by Ben Bernie and All the Lads. The Old Maestro outdid himself. Following the formal entertainment the guests were invited to dance as long as they liked

Shannon, Ill.-Although I have resigned as manager of the Farmers Grain Co.'s elevator, I want the Journal sent to me all the time, as I am now selling feed to dealers on my own account and need the Journals to keep posted on changes in the territory.-Alfred Cram.



[Just Above Convention Hall]

Dealers Who Registered Up to 7:00 P. M. Tuesday

ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY BY STATES AND TOWNS

CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles, T. W. McDevitt, Calif. Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers, Union League 1712. San Francisco, A. H. Hankerson, Hankerson Grain Co., Congress I-15.

COLORADO

Denver, Leo H. Connell, Houlton-Connell Grain Co., Congress Hotel, 1930.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington, Vernon M. Green, Green Mish Co., H-51 Congress Hotel.

Washington, C. Fritz, U. S. D. A.

FLORIDA

Tampa, Frank D. Jackson, Jackson Grain Co., Congress 1860.

ILLINOIS

Iterrors

Bloomington, A. H. Ellis, Bartlett Frazier Co., 1218 Congress Hotel.

Bradford, C. T. Rees, E. G. Rees & Son.

Breese, Ill., A. C. Koch, Breese Grain Co. Cairo, O. B. Hastings, Samuel Hastings Co., Palmer House 1002.

Calumer City, Edward Damai, Pratt Food Co., of Hammond, Ind.

Champaign, Ill., P. M. Faucett, I. H. French & Co.

Champaign. Ill., C. B. Wesley, Wesley & Bering. Chicago, Harold A. Abbott, The Albert Dick-inson Co. Chicago, Raymond Andrews, Schifflen & An-

Chicago, Raymond Andrews, Schifflen & Andrews, Chicago, A. J. Bailer, Quaker Oats Co. Chicago, Thomas Bankmana, Liquid Carbonic, 3630 N. Troy St. Chicago, C. S. Beach, Beach-Wickham Co. Chicago, W. F. Becker, Cereal Byproducts Co. Chicago, Jas. Begley, E. W. Bailey & Co. Chicago, Jas. Begley, E. W. Bailey & Co. Chicago, F. S. Betz, American Co-op. Publishing Co. Chicago, Richard A. Bodmer, Winthrop-Mitchell & Co. Chicago, D. J. Bonham. Chicago, Geo. E. Booth, Lamson Bros. & Co., 141 W. Jackson. Chicago, M. Frank Brobst, Health Products Corp., 323 W. Polk St., Rm. 332. Chicago, John H. Brooks, J. H. Dole & Co. Chicago, W. H. Byrne, B. of T. Weighing Dept., 740 Board of Trade. Chicago, C. L. Canon, Federal Grain Inspector, Board of Trade. Chicago, L. R. Carpenter, Jas. E. Bennett & Co. Chicago, Geo. S. Chesbro, Newsome Feed Co., Chicago, Geo. S. Chesbro, Newsome Feed Co.

Co.
Chicago, Geo. S. Chesbro, Newsome Feed Co., 166 W. Jackson, Rm. 1020.
Chicago, Charles S. Clark, Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. LaSalle St.
Chicago, Dean M. Clark, Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. LaSalle St.
Chicago, E. M. Combs, Jr., J. C. Shaffer Grain Co.

Co.
Chicago, J. C. Curry, Albert Dickenson Co.
Chicago, J. B. Clonan, Bartlett Frazier Co.
Chicago, C. W. Dempsey, Liquid Carbonic Corp.,
B6-B8 Congress Hotel.
Chicago, Frank J. Delany.
Chicago, P. B. Denniston, P. B. Denniston &

Chicago, Frank J. Delany.
Chicago, P. B. Denniston, P. B. Denniston & Co.
Chicago, W. S. Dillon, W. S. Dillon Co.
Chicago, Edwin A. Doern, Doern Scarritt Hannah Co.
Chicago, Edwin A. Doern, Doern Scarritt Hannah Co.
Chicago, F. J. Dolan, Lamson Bros. & Co.
Chicago, G. S. Dowse, Stratton Grain Co.
Chicago, W. E. Dunn, Board of Trade.
Chicago, J. H. Elker, Stratton Grain Co.
Chicago, J. H. Elker, Stratton Grain Co.
Chicago, T. F. Ellis, Thomas, 105 West Adams
St., Rm. 1430.
Chicago, Clarence W. Elmer, Self, 1232 Board of
Trade.
Chicago, Frank G. Ely, 327 So. LaSalle St.
Chicago, Frank G. Ely, 327 So. LaSalle St.
Chicago, Newton C. Evans, National & American Miller,
Chicago, E. M. Gallup, Norris Grain Co.
Chicago, E. M. Gallup, Norris Grain Co.
Chicago, H. B. Godfrey, Bartlett Frazler Co.
Chicago, H. B. Godfrey, Bartlett Frazler Co.
Chicago, Arthur R. Grosstephan, The Cleveland
Grain Co.
Chicago, C. W. Gustafson, Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau.
Chicago, Frank Haines, J. H. Dole & Co.
Chicago, G. W. Hales, Hales & Hunter Co.
Chicago, G. W. Hales, Hales & Hunter Co.
Chicago, Gordon Hannah, Doern Scarritt Hannah Co.
Chicago, Gordon Hannah, Doern Scarritt Hannah Co.
Chicago, Gordon Hannah, Doern Scarritt Hannah Co.
Chicago, E. J. Hanley, Norris Grain Co.
Chicago, Jas. B. Harden, Bartlett Frazler Co.
Chicago, Eugene F. Havey, F. S. Lewis & Co.
Chicago, B. H. Hill, John West & Co.
Chicago, B. H. Hill, John West & Co.
Chicago, Ill., F. G. Horner, 2200 Board of Trade.
Chicago, Thos, E. Hosty, Chas. Sincere & Co.

Chicago, F. W. Hotchkiss, Norris Grain Co. Chicago, Edward Hymers, Jackson Bros. Chicago, Edward Hymers, Jackson Bros. Chicago, Ill., Jos. F. Jackson, Norris Grain Co., 1640 Board of Trade. Chicago, Frank A. Jost. Chicago, H. E. Kasdorf, Rosenbaum Grain Corp. Chicago, Alex. W. Kay, Hales & Hunter Co. Chicago, P. H. King, Rosenbaum Grain Corp. Chicago, John A. Low, E. W. Bailey & Co. Chicago, John A. Low, E. W. Bailey & Co. Chicago, A. W. Lipsey, Norris Grain Co. Chicago, D. H. Lipsey, Norris Grain Co. Chicago, H. McDonald, Rosenbaum Brothers, 2020 Board of Trade.
Chicago, P. C. McCormick, Balt. & Ohio-Alton R. R.
Chicago, M. Mannheimer, Rosenbaum Grain Co.

R. R. Chicago, M. Mannheimer, Rosenbaum Grain Co. Chicago, Roland McHenry, Star Grain Co. Chicago, Henry R. Minor, Liquid Carbonic Corp. Chicago, Tilman O. Moe, Cargill Grain Co. Chicago, Michael Necas, Rosenbaum Brothers. Chicago, Joseph G. Nellis, Cereal Byproducts

Co.
Chicago, Jim Noble, Chief Grain Sampler.
Chicago, Joe Nosek, E. W. Bailey & Co.
Chicago, Charles D. Olsen, J. E. Bennett & Co.
Chicago, W. B. Pagé, E. J. Feehery & Co.
Chicago, L. N. Perrin, Star Grain Co.
Chicago, Edw. A. Praeger, McKenna & Strasser.
Chicago, K. B. Pierce, J. E. Bennett & Co.
Chicago, A. J. Pollak, M. L. Vehon & Co.
Chicago, C. L. Ray, E. J. Feehery & Co.
Chicago, A. C. Robinson, Winthrop-Mitchell &
Co.

Co.
Chicago, Ill., E. E. Roquemore, Allied Mills,
Board of Trade.
Chicago, E. S. Rosenbaum, Jr., Rosenbaum
Grain Corp.
Chicago, R. R. Rossing, Grain & Feed Journals.
Chicago, H. A. Rumsey, A. O. Slaughter, Anderson & Fox.
Chicago, Phil Sayles, Cargill Grain Co.
Chicago, James P. Ryan, Board of Trade.
Chicago, L. T. Sayre, Rosenbaum Grain Corp.
Chicago, R. J. Sayre, Rosenbaum Grain Corp.
Chicago, Chas. E. Scarritt, Doern-ScarrittHannah Co.

Chicago, Chas. E. Scarritt, Doern-Scarritt-Hannah Co. Chicago, Chas. Schachter, Corn Products Co., room 860. Chicago, Eugene Schifflin, Schifflin & Andrews. Chicago, J. A. Schmitz, Board of Trade Weigh-master.



Just Above Convention Hall]

Chicago, R. A. Schuster, Rosenbaum Bros. Chicago, Geo. Sheerey, F. S. Lewis & Co. Chicago, C. W. Sievert, American Dry Milk Chicago, Geo. Blee.
Chicago, C. W. Sievert, American D.,
Institute.
Chicago, J. C. Spier, Rosenbaum Grain Corporation.
Chicago, Geo. L. Stebbins, Cleveland Grain Co.
Chicago, Ill., Herman Steen, Millers National
Federation, 141 W. Jackson.
Chicago, Christopher Strasser, McKenna &

Strasser.
Chicago, Austin D. Sturtevant, Bartlett Frazier Co., F-20 Congress Hotel.
Chicago, C. D. Sturtevant, Bartlett Frazier Co. Chicago, J. H. Summers, E. W. Bailey & Co. Chicago, E. F. Thompson, Lamson Bros. Co. Chicago, F. F. Thompson, Jas. E. Bennett & Co. Chicago, Fred Uhlmann, Uhlmann Grain Co. Chicago, R. F. Uhlmann, Uhlmann Grain Co. Chicago, M. L. Vehon, Gray Room, Congress Hotel.
Chicago, George A. Wegenov.

Hotel.
Chicago, George A. Wegener.
Chicago, H. H. Wickham. Beach Wickham Co.
Chicago, Harvey S. Williams, Eastman Dillon & Co.
Chicago, F. G. Winter, Quaker Oats Co.
Chicago, George F. Wynn, Michigan Central Railroad.
Chicago, C. M. Yager, Jr., Modern Miller.
Chicago, R. E. Youngs, New York Central R.R.

Delavan, W. E. Youngs, New York Central R.R. Delavan, W. E. Culbertson, Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, Auditorium Hotel No. 238.

Danville, D. E. Jacobs, Jas. E. Bennett & Co. Decatur, E. F. Cull, Baldwin Elevator Co., C52 Congress Hotel.

Decatur, E. B. Evans, Evans Elevator Co., 2443A Stevens Hotel.

Decatur, John A. Freemon, Jas. E. Bennett & Co.

Co.
Decatur, H. J. Kapp. A. E. Staley Mfg. Co.,
Congress Hotel H-31.
Decatur, W. L. Shellabarger, Shellabarger Grain
Products Co., 1010 Fairfax Apt. Hotel.
Evanston, George W. Altorfer, J. S. Templeton's Sons, 141 W. Jackson.
Evanston, Frank G. Coe, Parker & Graff, Chicago.

cago.
Galesburg, P. T. Dolan.
Geneseo, Frank F. Guild, J. J. Guild & Son, B48
Congress Hotel.
Gilman, Ill., L. M. Walker, L. M. Walker.
Hillsboro, Ill., Frank Ware, Barnstable Ware
Feed & Supply Co., 2068 Congress.
Kankakee, D. W. Jones, Lowell Holt & Co.
Kernan, I. M. Funk, M. Funk & Son, 628 Stevens
Hotel.
Kankakee, T. E. Decker, James E. Bennett &
Co.

Lawrenceville, Ill., J. D. Horner. Lawrenceville, W. C. M. Michael, Horner Elevator & Mill Co., St. Claire Hotel 420. Lincoln, John F. Hubbard, Chestervale Grain

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Lincoln, John F. Hubbard, Chestervale Grain Co.
Mazon, Ill., James F. Finnegan.
Maywood, J. D. Stevens, Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., B-66 Congress Hotel.
Minonk, Wm. Tucker, Lamson Bros. & Co., Congress Hotel 1361.
Mt. Pulaski, Nicholas L. Hubbard, Mt. Pulaski Grain Co.
Naperville; J. H. Boecker.
Oak Park. Robert W. Thomas.
Onarga, Ill., R. M. Wheeler.
Ottawa. W. P. Cavanagh, Cavanagh & Kirby.
Penfield, Ill., Albert Olson, Dailey Farmers Elevator Co.
Peoria, H. M. Barlow, Jas. E. Bennett & Co., 1758 Congress Hotel.
Peoria, Geo. W. Cole, Geo. W. Cole Grain Co., 10246 S. Irving.
Peoria, R. L. Coomber, S. C. Bartlett Co., Y. M. C. A. Hotel, Rm. 14-021.
Peoria, Guy F. Luke, Luke Grain Co., Congress Hotel.
Peoria, G. M. Miles, P. B. & C. C. Miles, Congress Hotel 1-9.
Peoria, John R. Lofgren, Peoria Board of Trade, Congress Hotel 12-M.
Peoria, D. P. Moore, W. W. Dewey & Sons, Congress Hotel 12-M.
Peoria, H. R. Sawyer, J. H. Dole & Co., 1634 Fort Dearborn Hotel.
Peoria, F. B. Tompkins, Peoria, Board of Trade, Congress Hotel.
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Peoria, F. B. Tompkins, Peoria, Board of Trade, Congress Hotel.
Princeton, A. J. Bader, F. S. Lewis & Co. Rantoul, Ill., L. E. McAtee, L. E. McAtee & Co. Reddick, Ill., O. J. Finnegan.
Rock Island, J. T. Shields.
Royal, Ill., John D. Grussing, Grussing Grain Co., 2042 Morrison Hotel.
Sheffledd, B. S. Williams, B. S. Williams, Palmer House 1028.
Sheldon, J. D. Worsham, Farmers Elevator Co. Sheldon, J. W. Thompson.

West Salem, P. R. Couch, Geo. Couch & Sons, 1156 Morrison Hotel. Wenona, Lain J. Colehower, Lain J. Colehower, Congress Hotel. Winchester, J. H. Fuller, Congress Hotel.

INDIANA

INDIANA

Bicknell, Oscar L. Barr, O. L. Barr Grain Co., 7526 South Park Ave.

Boggstown, F. R. Garver, Red Mills, 2217 E. 68th St.

Brownstown, R. M. Robertson, Ewing Mill Co., C-26 Congress Hotel.

Colfax, L. E. Lake, Lake & Reagan.

Covington, W. M. Moore, Covington Grain Co., 5428 University Ave.

Crawfordsville, Harold L. Gray, Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Co., 1609 Congress Hotel.

Crown Point, E. K. Sowash, E. K. Sowash Grain Co.

nolds Taylor Co., 1609 Congress Hotel.
Crown Point, E. K. Sowash, E. K. Sowash
Grain Co.
Hagerstown, E. B. Adamson, 528 Dearborn Hotel.
Indianapolis, E. E. Allison, Steinhart Grain Co.,
2059 Congress Hotel.
Indianapolis, O. M. Earl, Grain Dealers Mutual
Fire Ins. Co.
Indianapolis, Lew Hill, The Lew Hill Grain Co.,
Congress C-28.
Indianapolis, S. A. Holder, Indianapolis Board of
Trade, Congress Hotel D-11.
Indianapolis, O. P. Larimore, Cleveland Grain
Co.

Indianapolis, O. P. Larimore, Cleveland Grain Co.
Indianapolis, C. Wm. Maibucher, C. Wm. Maibucher Grain Co., Midway Hotel 409.
Indianapolis, Carl D. Menzie, Indiana Brokerage Co., Congress Hotel 62-E.
Indianapolis, Ind., G. J. Reed, Reed Grain Co., 1143A Stevens Hotel.
Indianapolis, Fred K. Sale, Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, 1465 Congress Hotel.
Indianapolis, Ed K. Shepperd, Cleveland Grain Co., G-33 Congress Hotel.
Indianapolis, W. D. Springer, room 1706 Ft. Dearborn Hotel.
Indianapolis, Estora Whitaker, Congress Hotel G-32.

Grawsville, J. C. Fiser, Sharp & Overman, McGrawsville, Jac. Fiser, Sharp & Overman, McGrawsville, Ralph Overman, Sharp & Over-

McGrawsville, Ralph Overman, Sharp & Overman.

Marion, O. M. Thomas.

Montmorenci, W. R. Owens, Montmorenci Elevator Co.

New Castle, W. S. Wisehart, W. S. Wisehart, 3932 Lake Park Ave.

Perrysville, Leland L. Moore, Moore & Son.

Rensselaer, Ind., L. E. Greenwood, W. C. Babcock Grain Co.

Romney, C. G. Simison, Simison Grain Co., 4465

Berkley Ave.

Romney, D. P. Simison, Simison Grain Co., 4465

Berkley Ave., Chicago.

Sheridan, E. J. Mendenhall, Sheridan Mlg. Co., Congress Hotel.

Sheridan, Lisle L. Wallace, McCardle & Wallace, Congress Hotel D-41.

Tipton, Russell M. Davis, G. G. Davis, 1425 N. Dearborn.

Winchester, P. E. Goodrich, Goodrich Bros. Co., 1302 Union League Club.

IOWA

Ankeny, E. R. Wagner, Wagner Grain Co..
Washington Hotel 807.
Burlington, J. G. Oertel, Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., F-26 Congress Hotel.
Cedar Rapids, C. A. Davis, C. A. Davis Grain Co., H-36 Congress Hotel.
Cedar Rapids, Guy E. Hillier, Penick & Ford Sales Co., Inc., Congress Hotel G-64.
Cedar Rapids, W. L. Musker, Penick & Ford, Ltd., Inc.
Cedar Rapids, S. W. Wilder, Wilder Grain Co., Congress Hotel H-36.
Clinton, Iowa, C. Nenolin, Clinton Corn Syrup Ref. Co.
Davenport, Bert Dow, Davenport Elevator Co., Congress Hotel, Room 1808.
Des Moines, J. D. Kent, Des Moines Elevator & Grain Co., Congress Hotel, Room 1808.
Des Moines, Dave Milligan, Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Congress Hotel 1273.
Des Moines, J. C. Westerfield, Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.
Fort Dodge, C. A. Bulpitt, Bulpitt Grain Co., Congress Hotel E-47.
Fort Dodge, S. A. Steenson, J. E. Bennett & Co., 332 S. La Salle St. Chicago.
Fort Dodge, Arthur G. Torkelson, Lamson Bros. & Co., Congress Hotel.
Glidden, O. B. Moorhouse, A. Moorhouse Co., Y. M. C. A. Hotel.
Huxley, Leslie T. Larson, H. L. Munn Lumber & Grain Co., Y. M. C. A. Hotel.
Keokuk, L. J. Ewers, The Hubinger Co., 1481
Congress Hotel.
Reokuk, Robert S. Fisher, The Hubinger Co., 1458
Congress Hotel.
Keokuk, R. J. Ewers, The Hubinger Co., 1450
Co. Odebolt, A. B. Traeder, Farmers Elevator Co.

Co.
Odeboit, A. B. Traeder, Farmers Elevator Co., Ft. Dearborn Hotel 1203.
Ralston, E. L. Kreger, Farmers Elevator Service Co., Ft. Dearborn Hotel 518.
Sac City, E. M. Galbraith, Farmers Grain Co., Garfield Apt. Bldg.
Schaller, S. W. Eastlack, Farmers Grain Co., 3233½ Warren Ave.

Sioux City, J. B. Roberts, Flanley Grain Co., E-68 Congress Hotel.
Sioux City, Sam P. Mason, Terminal Grain Corp., Congress Hotel 1304.
Sioux City, Paul Larson, Sioux City Grain Exch., Congress Hotel F-68.
Sioux City, R. A. Swensen, Jas. E. Bennett & Co., 1746 Congress Hotel.
Sloan, B. M. Stoddard, Room 320, Pearson Hotel.
Thornton, B. O. Swent, Farmers, Co. converting

Hotel.
Thornton, B. O. Sweet, Farmers Co-operative
Co., Room 411, Carlton.
Toledo, J. F. McNally, Central Iowa Grain Co.
West Branch, Iowa, H. L. Moorhead, Wilder
Grain Co., 206 Aplin Hotel.

KANSAS

KANSAS

Atchison, C. H. Blair, Blair Elevator Corp.,
32 Congress Hotel.
Humboldt, L. K. Drake, Humboldt Elevator
Mills, 1254 Congress Hotel.
Humboldt, W. L. Drake, Humboldt Elevator
Mills, 1254 Congress Hotel.
Liberal, Kans., C. B. Cozart.
Topeka, Fred A. Derby, Derby Grain Co., 1454
Congress Hotel.
Wichita, A. F. Baker, A. F. Baker Grain Co.,
La Salle Hotel.
Wichita, J. H. Downing, A. F. Baker Grain Co.,
La Salle Hotel.
Wichita, E. R. Trout, Wichita Feed Mills Corp.,
Congress Hotel K-17.

KENTUCKY

KENTUCKY
Fulton, Joe Browder, Browder Milling Co., 1357
La Salle Hotel.
Louisville, Lee D. Irving, Chief Grain Inspector,
Congress 1565.
Louisville, Harry A. Volz, Sr., S. Zorn & Co.,
Morrison Hotel 3323.
Louisville, Ky., Harry A. Volz, Jr., S. Zorn &
Co., 3323 Morrison Hotel.
Louisville, W. M. Wallace, Washburn Crosby
Milling Co.
Owensboro, H. E. O'Bryan, Owensboro Grain
Co., 806 Harrison Hotel.

LOUISIANA

New Orleans, Jno. B. Sanford, Board of Commissioners, Room 1542, Congress Hotel.

MARYLAND

Baltimore, H. W. Feemster, Western Maryland Ry. Co., 1765 Congress Hotel. Baltimore, David H. Larkin, Chamber of Com-merce, Congress Hotel 51-K. Cumberland, Martin L. Johnson, Broker, Ft. Dearborn Hotel 1635.



Grain Fumigant

IMPROVES

the condition of your

GRAIN

Arrests Disintegration Stops Bluenose and Mould Leaves It Cool and Sweet

SEE EXHIBIT

[Just Above Convention Hall]

Frederick, J. H. Gambrill, Dietrich & Gambrill, Inc., 74-D Congress Hotel. Frederick, J. H. Gambrill, Jr., Dietrich & Gam-brill, Inc., D-72 Congress Hotel.

MASSACHUSETTS

MASSACHUSETTS

Belchertown, H. L. Ryther, Ryther & Warren.
Fort Dearborn Hotel.

Boston, Horace Cook, Horace Cook & Co., 1350
Congress Hotel.
Boston, Carl J. B. Currie, Park & Pollard Co.,
Congress Hotel.
Boston, A. S. MacDonald, A. S. MacDonald
Comm. Co., Congress 1843.
Boston, F. J. Sennott, F. J. Sennott, D-66
Congress Hotel.
Ludlow, Lynne P. Townsend, N. E. Retail Grain
Dealers Ass'n, Congress Hotel.

MICHIGAN

MICHIGAN

Battle Creek, H. L. Juve, Kellogg Co., Congress Hotel E-70.

Battle Creek, J. W. Strickland, Postum Co., 19333 Prospect Ave.

Battle Creek, Fred Zinn, A. K. Zinn Co., 1903 Stevens Hotel.

Detroit, Mich., W. H. Bouma, Michigan Feed & Grain Co.

Detroit, F. G. Emmons, Commercial Milling Co., 1943 Congress Hotel.

Jackson, A. L. Ward, McLaughlin, Ward & Co., Congress Hotel M-56.

Lake Odessa, Geo, Smith, Smith Bros., Velte & Co., I-49 Congress Hotel.

Lake Odessa, Raymond C. Smith, Smith Bros., Velte & Co., I-49 Congress Hotel.

Lansing, Mich., L. E. Marshall, Lansing Grain Co.

Co. Lowell, Wm. C. Doyle, King Milling Co., 1503 Bismark.

MINNESOTA

Bismark.

MINNESOTA

Detroit Lakes, C. R. Jackson, Jackson Flour Feed Co.
Duluth, W. L. Brisley, Occident Terminal Co., 1664 Congress Hotel.
Duluth, Earl M. White, White Grain Co., E-50 Congress Hotel.
Lakefield, Walter J. Green.
Minneapolis, J. H. Adams, National Grain Journal, Atlantic Hotel.
Minneapolis, Minn., Sydney Anderson, Farm Service Stores.
Minneapolis, M. J. Beaubaire, Acme Feed Products Co., D-37 Congress Hotel.
Minneapolis, Harry G. Cowan, Spencer Kellogg & Sons Sales Corp., Congress Hotel.
Minneapolis, W. D. Flemming, Co-operative Manager & Farmer.
Minneapolis, J. A. Forrest, J. A. Forrest, M-14 Congress Hotel.
Minneapolis, J. A. Forrest, J. A. Forrest, M-14 Congress Hotel.
Minneapolis, E. J. Grimes, Cargill Elevator Co., 1522 Union League Club.
Minneapolis, Julius Hendel, Cargill Elevator Co., Whitehall Apt., 11-B.
Minneapolis, J. P. Hessburg, Hiawatha Grain Co., Congress Hotel. Room 1322.
Minneapolis, John D. McCaull, McCaull Lyman Co., Drake Hotel 372.
Minneapolis, O. A. McCrea, Pillsbury Flour Mill Co.
Minneapolis, A. F. Nelson. Farmers Elevator Ass'n, 1024 Ft. Dearborn Hotel.

Co.
Minneapolis, A. F. Nelson. Farmers Elevator
Ass'n, 1024 Ft. Dearborn Hotel.
Minneapolis, L. C. Newsome, Newsome Commission Co., Congress Hotel.
Minneapolis, M. E. Scroggins, Scroggins Grain

Co.
Minneapolis, T. R. Shaw, Cargill Elevator Co.
Minneapolis, A. L. Stanchfield, A. L. Stanchfield
Co., Congress Hotel.
Minneapolis, Jack Stuart, Reliance Feed Co.,
room 1422, Congress Hotel.
Minneapolis, E. K. Warner, Archer Daniels Midland Co., 927 Blackhawk St., D-37.
Minneapolis, Harvey E. Yantis, Feedstuffs, G-68
Congress Hotel.
Pine City, W. C. Stephan, N-W. Feed Dealers
Ass'n, H-5 Congress Hotel.

MISSOURI

MISSOURI

Higginsville, D. A. Meinershagen, Eagle Mill & Elevator Co.

Higginsville, A. H. Meinershagen, Eagle Mill & Elevator Co., Sec'y Missouri Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Kansas City, T. B. Armstrong, Kansas Grain Inspection Dept., 2033 Stevens Hotel.

Kansas City, Frank Farnen, Mo. Farmers Ass'n. C-44 Congress Hotel.

Kansas City, A. J. Gallagher, Newsome Millfeed Co., 1955 Congress Hotel.

Kansas City, M. L. Gear, Kansas Elevator Co., 1560 Congress Hotel.

Kansas City, E. M. Hibbs, B. C. Christopher & Co.

Kansas City, Earl A. Hogan, Vanderslice Lynds

Co.
Kansas City, Geo. W. Hoyland. Geo. W. Hoyland. Inc., Sherman Hotel 971.
Kansas City, E. R. Jessen, Uhlmann Grain Co. Kansas City, C. A. Johnson, Wolcott & Lincoln, Inc., Congress Hotel.
Kansas City, J. H. Martin, Lathrop Marshall Grain Co., Morrison Hotel 1751.

Kansas City, C. Meservey, Jr., MeserveyO'Sullivan Grain Co.
Kansas City, B. J. O'Dowd, Simons Shields
Lonsdale Grain Co., L-12 Congress Hotel.
Kansas City, Jerry Parks, J. P. Parks-Russell
Grain Co., K-9 Congress Hotel.
Kansas City, O. A. Severance, VandersliceLynds Co., D-64 Congress Hotel.
Kansas City, H. J. Sosland, Moore-Seaver Grain
Co., Congress Hotel.
Kansas City, John Stark, Mid-Continent Grain
Co., 2317 Morrison Hotel.
Kansas City, W. J. Zucker, W. J. Zucker, Congress Hotel.
Louisiana, Mo., F. M. Sheppard, Pike Grain Co.,
1157 Palmer House.
Mexico, J. R. Harper, W. W. Pollock Mig. &
Elvtr. Co., Congress Hotel.
Palmyra, F. E. Robison, Farmers Elevator &
Exchange Co., 2043 Congress Hotel.
St. Joseph, N. K. Thomas, St. Joseph Grain
Exch., Sherman Hotel, Room 583.
St. Joseph, R. E. Wiese, Trans-Mississippi
Grain Co., Congress Hotel F-20.
St. Louis, J. M. Adam, Anheuser Busch, Inc.
St. Louis, J. M. Adam, Anheuser Busch, Inc.
St. Louis, J. O. Ballard, Ballard Messmore Grain
Co., Congress Hotel.
St. Louis, J. H. Caldwell, Ralston Purina Co.,
B-38 Congress Hotel.
St. Louis, Bert Collins, Checkerboard Elevator
Co., Congress Hotel.
St. Louis, R. R. DeArmond, Merchants Exchange, 801 Auditorium Hotel.
St. Louis, R. R. DeArmond, Merchants Exchange, 801 Auditorium Hotel.
St. Louis, W. J. Edwards, W. J. Edwards Grain
Co., 2006 Congress Hotel.
St. Louis, P. J. Edwards, W. J. Edwards Grain
Co., 2006 Congress Hotel.
St. Louis, P. J. Edwards, W. J. Edwards Grain
Co., 2006 Congress Hotel.
St. Louis, Arthur Kilz, Jr., Schultz Niemeier
Com. Co., 4448 Drexel Blyd.

Co.
St. Louis, Arthur Kilz, Jr., Schultz Niemeier Com. Co., 4448 Drexel Blvd.
St. Louis, Arthur Ralph Kilz, Schultz Niemeier Com. Co., 4448 Drexel Blvd.
St. Louis, Julius Mayer, Continental Export Co. St. Louis, R. E. Nye, Denver Alfalfa Milling Products Co.. C-37 Congress Hotel,
St. Louis, C. B. Rader, Sec'y Merchants Exchange change. t. Louis, C. H. Williamson, J. C. Shaffer Grain Co.
Springfield, F. W. Lipscomb, Lipscomb Grain & Seed Co., Alexandria Hotel 350.
Springfield, Ralph Mack, Lipscomb Grain & Seed Co., Alexandria Hotel 355.
Springfield, R. F. Smalley, Certified Flour & Feed Co., 4461 Oakenwald Av.

NEBRASKA

NEBRASKA

Kimball, B. W. Larson, Kimball Mill & Elevator Co., Congress 1741.

Omaha, O. T. Brewick, Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., Congress Hotel F20.

Omaha, J. T. Buchanan, Omaha Elevator Co., B-16 Congress Hotel.
Omaha, Hugh Butler, Butler-Welsh Co., C-18 Congress Hotel.
Omaha, W. T. Burns, Burns Grain Co., C-16 Congress Hotel.
Omaha, J. N. Campbell, Nebraska Millers Assn., Congress Hotel.
Omaha, J. R. Clark, Omaha Grain Exchange, D-14 Congress Hotel.
Omaha, H. R. Clark, Omaha Grain Exchange, D-14 Congress Hotel.
Omaha, L. L. Crosby, Jr., Cargill Grain Co., C-18 Congress Hotel.
Omaha, J. Dolphin, Dolphin-Jones Grain Co., C-18 Congress Hotel.
Omaha, J. C. Harden, Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., Congress F-22.
Omaha, John S. Hedlund, United Grain Co. Omaha, John S. Hedlund, United Grain Co., Congress Hotel C-16.
Omaha, J. A. Linderholm, Crowell Elevator Co., 1200 Judson Ave., Evanston, Ill.
Omaha, J. A. Lucke, Lucke-Gibbs Grain Co., Congress Hotel C-14.
Omaha, Frank P. Manchester, Omaha Grain Exchange, Congress Hotel 1866.
Omaha, R. E. Miller, Updike Grain Corp., Congress Hotel D-14.
Omaha, J. L. Welsh, Butler-Welsh Grain Co., Congress Hotel 1302.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Greenfield, Chas. R. Hopkins, Congress Hotel.

NEW JERSEY

Vineland, Eugene S. Moore, Silmo Chemical Co., NEW YORK

Hamburg, Lewis Abbott, Sec'y Mutual Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n, C-10 Congress Hotel. Buffalo, O. E. Auerbach, General Commodity

Corp.
Buffalo, M. F. Cohn, Sunset Feed & Grain Co.,
Inc., Stevens Hotel.
Buffalo, Walter B. Hawke, Spencer Kellogg &
Sons Sales Corp., Congress Hotel.
Buffalo, C. W. Martin, American Elevator &
Grain Co., Congress Hotel L-70.

Buffalo, Mark Steele, Kellogg Grain & Elevator Corp., H-19 Congress Hotel. Buffalo, N. E. Walter, Hecker-H. O., Congress Hotel J-17.

Hotel J-17.

Buffalo, George B. Wood, Wood Grain Corp., Congress Hotel.

Honeoye Falls, Jas. Lillebridge.

Jamestown, Geo. W. Hosie, Ames Burns Co., Congress Hotel.

Jamestown, M. W. Howard, O. H. Grandin Mlg. Co., Congress Hotel.

New York, Jas. H. Bowne, Bowne & Sumner, No. 1618 Morrison Hotel.

New York, Paul Whitman, Whitman Grain Co., Inc., Morrison Hotel.

Potsdam, F. M. McIntyre, Potsdam Feed & Coal Co., Congress Hotel G-52.

Rochester, J. H. Newman, Newman Bros. Grain Co.

Co.
Springville, Lionel True, James H. Gray Mig.
Co., Congress Hotel C-10.
Waverly, C. F. Howard, Tioga-Empire, Congress Hotel F-47.
Waverly, A. C. Palmer, Tioga-Empire Feed Mills, Inc., F-47 Congress Hotel.

NORTH CAROLINA

Charlotte, C. F. Morriss, Congress Hotel 1460.

OHIO Canal Winchester, A. E. Huston, Huston Grain Co., 425 Drexel Blvd., Rm. 220.

Canal Winchester, B. Swope, 4625 Drexel Blvd., Rm. 220.

Canal Winchester, Blyd., Rm. 120.

Canal Winchester, Blyd., Rm. 120.

Canal Winchester, A. E. Huston, Huston Grain Co., 4625 Drexel Blvd., Rm. 4625 Drexel Blvd.

Canal Winchester, B. E. Schrim, 4028 Drexer Blvd.
Cavett, G. C. Heist, Congress Hotel 1406.
Cinčinnati, D. J. Schuh, Cincinnati Board of Trade, E-10 Congress Hotel.
Circleville, T. L. Huston, Huston Grain Co., 4625 Drexel, Rm. 120.
Cleveland, Frank S. Sheets, Sheets Elevator Co., I-64 Congress Hotel.
Cleveland, F. E. Watkins, Cleveland Grain Co., Congress Hotel H-20.
Cleveland, A. E. Williams, The Sheets Elevator Co., Congress Hotel I-62.
Cortland, O. M. Richards, Richards Milling Co., Hull House.
Duvall, E. O. Teegardin, Teegárdin Grain Co., Congress Hotel D-51.

Proven The New Grain Fumigant IN THE GRAIN SEE EXHIBIT [Just Above Convention Hall]

Geneva, Geo. W. Kistler, Lake Erie Mlg. Co., Gary.
Groveport, J. R. North, North Bros,
Kingston, R. H. Brundige, Jesse Brundige, J-62
Congress Hotel.
Leipsic, C. A. Hiegel, Auditorium Hotel 534.
Lockbourne, W. M. Myers, The Myers Grain Co.,
Congress Hotel 2060.
Madison, D. R. Smead, Lake Erie Milling Co.,
Gary.

Congress Hotel 2060.

Madison, D. R. Smead, Lake Erie Milling Co., Gary.

Metamora, Ohio, Sam Rice, Ohio, Congress Hotel.

New Hampshire, C. R. Schwartz, New Hampshire Grain Co., 4141 Ellis Ave.

New Paris, Henry W. Bowen, New Paris Elvtr. Co., 1463 Congress Hotel.

Scott, Burton R. Hoaglin, the Scott Equity Ex. Co., Congress Hotel, 1406.

Sidney, J. C. Custenborder, E. T. Custenborder Co., 1599 Congress Hotel.

Spencer, A. H. Fuller, Spencer Equity Co., 1634 Congress Hotel.

Toledo, E. G. Kiburtz, Grain & Feed Dealers Nat'l Ass'n, Congress Hotel 1855.

Toledo, Joe P. Lackey, National Mig. Co., Congress Hotel 1441.

Toledo, John A. Caple, the A. B. Caple Co., Congress Hotel, C-38.

Toledo, W. W. Cummings, Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Deal Ass'n, J-62 Congress Hotel.

Toledo, Charles Quinn, Grain & Feed Dealers Natl. Ass'n, J-62 Congress Hotel.

Toledo, O. W. Randolph, Randolph Grain Driers, 1757 Congress Hotel.

Toledo, Geo. D. Woodman, Norris Grain Co., I-30 Congress Hotel.

OKLAHOMA

Enid, Okla., Ben Feuquay, Feuquay Grain Co., F-30 Congress Hotel.
Enid, D. H. Johnston, W. B. Johnston, La Salle Hotel 1719.
Enid, Cecil E. Munn, Enid Terminal Elvtr. Co., Congress Hotel.
Enid, F. W. Rhodes, Grain Inspector.
Enid, G. C. Rhodes, Chief Grain Inspector.

PENNSYLVANIA

PENNSYLVANIA

Butler, Walter F. Osterburg, P. J. Osterburg & Son, Inc., 136 Congress Hotel.
Linfield, Harry Brewner, Jacob Trinley & Sons.
Linfield, J. A. Trinley, Jacob Trinley & Sons.
Linfield, J. A. Trinley, Jacob Trinley & Sons.
Philadelphia, Fred J. Faber, Woolman & Co.,
Inc., 1226 Congress Hotel.
Philadelphia, John H. Frazier, Commercial Exchange, 1226 Congress Hotel.
Piltsburgh, E. J. Dougherty, Newsome Feed &
Grain Co., Congress Hotel, 1148.
Pittsburgh, Geo. E. Rogers, Geo. E. Rogers &
Co., 1856 Congress Hotel.
Pittsburgh, W. A. Low, Jesse C. Stewart Co.,
Congress D-9.
Reading, J. Ernest Kohl.
Royers Ford, Ralph Major.

TENNESSEE

TENNESSEE

Memphis, Tenn., E. E. Buxton, 305 Chicago Athletic.

Memphis, Embry E. Anderson, Embry E. Anderson, Inc., Park Hotel No. 916.

Memphis, Chas. G. Robinson, Scruggs-Robinson Co., M-9 Congress Hotel.

Memphis, J. M. Trenholm, Standard Commission Co., Congress Hotel M-64.

Nashville, B. O. Breer, Congress Hotel.

Nashville, Frank E. Gillette, Gillette Grain Co., 1154 Congress Hotel.

Nashville, R. W. Hale, J. R. Hale Sons, Congress Hotel, C-68.

Nashville, Tenn., Cohen E. Williams, Cohen E. Williams & Son, Congress Hotel.

TEXAS

Amarillo. M. C. Roberts, Roberts Grain Co., Inc., 4808 Lake Park.
Crowel, Bert W. Self, Self Grain Co., 5-F Congress Hotel.
Dallas, J. C. Crouch, J. C. Crouch Grain Co.
Dallas, J. E. Pawling, Dallas Milling Co.
Galveston, F. W. Parker, Galveston Wharf Co., 1859 Congress Hotel.
Ft. Worth, R. T. Dorsey, Dorsey Grain Co., 1178
Sherman Hotel.
Ft. Worth, W. W. Manning, Terminal Grain Co., Palmer House 1015-W.
Ft. Worth, W. W. Manning, Jr., Terminal Grain Co., Palmer House 1615-W.
Houston, J. V. Neuhaus, South Texas Grain Co., 1442 Congress Hotel.
Ft. Worth, L. C. Voelkel, 808 Otis Bldg.

VIRGINIA

Norfolk, E. J. Martin, Norfolk & Western Ry. Co., Palmer House 903-W.

VERMONT

Burlington, Wesley T. Abel, A. D. Pease Grain Co., 1439 Congress Hotel.

WASHINGTON

Seattle, H. L. McIntyre, Washington Co-op. Egg & Poultry Ass'n, Congress Hotel. Seattle, Floyd Oles, Pac. Northwest Feed Assn., 1606 Union League Club.

RAIN

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter,

Chicago, Ill., U. S. A., September 19, 1933

Sec'y Wallace Will Address the Chicago Convention

The Hon. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, will appear on the program at the thirty-seventh annual convention of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n at the Congress Hotel, Chicago, at 10:30 a. m. on Wednesday, Sept. 20. He will discuss the work of the Adjustment Administration and will have an important message for the grain and feed interests.

The Golf Winners

The golf tournament at the Ravisloe Country Club attracted a number of scratch players as well as others and the final score resulted in three ties which will be settled by lot today.

First prize for low gross was won by Mr. Fisher of Keokuk, Iowa, with a 76. Second prize for low gross, T. E. Hosty, Chicago, 79, and third prize for low gross, L. T. Sayre, Chicago, 84.

P. H. King, Chicago, and C. W. Dempsey,

Chicago tied for 1st prize offered for low net with scorces of 71.

Otto Bast of Minneapolis and H. A. Voltz of Louisville tied for second prize for low net with scores of 72.

E. K. Sowash of Crown Point, C. C. King of Pittsfield, Ill., and L. True of Springville, N. Y., tied for 3rd low net.

Committees Appointed by President Booth

AUDITING: Chairman, Bert Dow, Davenport, Ia.; J. V. Neuhaus, Houston, Tex., and Mark Steele, Buffalo.

Mark Steele, Buffalo.

NOMINATIONS: Chairman, Hugh A. Butler, Omaha; Fred E. Watkins, Cleveland; J. H. Caldwell, St. Louis; C. A. Davis, Cedar Rapids, and R. H. Brundige, Kingston, O. RESOLUTIONS: Chairman, C. D. Sturtevant, Omaha; S. P. Mason, Sioux City; F. G. Horner, Evanston; A. F. Flanagan, Milwaukee; E. A. Boyd, Spokane; S. W. Wilder, Cedar Rapids; L. H. Connell, Denver; R. W. Hale, Nashville, and W. W. Manning, Ft. Worth

The Circle Will Dine

Harold L. Gray of Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., Crawfordsville, Ind., Sec'y of the Circle, advises us that the annual dinner of the Circle will be held in Room 1102, Congress Hotel, immediately following the adjournment of the Tuesday morning session. Absent members will be punished according to the letter of the new code.

Securing New Members

The special committee on new members is getting in some effective work with the natural result that a number of applications have been filed with Miss Irene Crawford, in charge of the application desk.

Dealers desiring to join with their brothers in helping to solve the many problems now confronting the trade should sign one of the application cards for Miss Crawford or interview one of the following members of the special committee

Chairman I. C. Harden, J. M. Adam, J. B. Stouten, Roland McHenry, H. L. Daunoy, H. L. McIntyre, Alex W. Kay and Ed. K.



to Suite B-6 and B-8

[Just Above Convention Hall]

Come Up and Get Acquainted

THE LIQUID CARBONIC CORPORATION 3100 SOUTH KEDZIE AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILL.

BRANCHES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES IN THE U.S. AND CANADA

Dealers Who Registered Up to 7:00 P. M. Monday

Los Angeles, T. W. McDevitt, Calif. Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers, Union League 1712. San Francisco, A. H. Hankerson, Hankerson Grain Co., Congress 1-15.

COLORADO

Denver, Leo H. Connell, Houlton-Connell Grain Co., Congress Hotel, 1930. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Washington, Vernon M. Green, Green Mish Co., H-51 Congress Hotel. Washington, C. Fritz, U. S. D. A.

FLORIDA

Tampa, Frank D. Jackson, Jackson Grain Co., Congress 1860.

ILLINOIS

Bloomington, A. H. Ellis, Bartlett Frazier Co., 1218 Congress Hotel.
Bradford, C. T. Rees, E. G. Rees & Son.
Cairo, O. B. Hastings, Samuel Hastings Co., Palmer House 1002.
Calumet City, Edward Damai, Pratt Food Co., of Hammond, Ind.
Chicago, Harold A. Abbott, The Albert Dickinson Co.
Chicago, Raymond Andrews, Schifflen & Andrews.
Chicago, A. J. Bailer, Ousker Oats Co.

drews.
Chicago, A. J. Bailer, Quaker Oats Co.
Chicago, Thomas Bankmann, Liquid Carbonic,
3630 N. Troy St.
Chicago, C. S. Beach, Beach-Wickham Co.
Chicago, W. F. Becker, Cereal Byproducts Co.
Chicago, Jas. Begley, E. W. Bailey & Co.
Chicago, F. S. Betz, American Co-op. Publishing Co.
Chicago, Richard A. Bodmer, Winthrop-Mitchell & Co.
Chicago, A. C. Robinson, Winthrop-Mitchell & Co.

Co.
Chicago, D. J. Bonham.
Chicago, Geo. E. Booth, Lamson Bros. & Co., 141 W. Jackson.
Chicago, M. Frank Brobst, Health Products Corp., 323 W. Polk St., Rm. 332.
Chicago, John H. Brooks, J. H. Dole & Co. Chicago, W. H. Byrne, B. of T. Weighing Dept., 740 Board of Trade.
Chicago, C. L. Canon, Federal Grain Inspector, Board of Trade.
Chicago, L. R. Carpenter, Jas. E. Bennett & Co.

Co.
Chicago, Geo. S. Chesbro, Newsome Feed Co., 166 W. Jackson, Rm. 1020.
Chicago, Charles S. Clark, Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. LaSalle St.
Chicago, Dean M. Clark, Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. LaSalle St.
Chicago, E. M. Combs, Jr., J. C. Shaffer Grain

Co.
Chicago, J. C. Curry, Albert Dickenson Co.
Chicago, J. B. Clonan, Bartlett Frazier Co.
Chicago, C. W. Dempsey, Liquid Carbonic Corp.,
B6-B8 Congress Hotel.
Chicago, Frank J. Delany.
Chicago, P. B. Denniston, P. B. Denniston &
Co.
Chicago, W. S. Dillon, W. S. Dillon, Co.

Chicago, W. S. Dillon, W. S. Dillon Co. Chicago, Edwin A. Doern, Doern Scarritt Han-nah Co.

Chicago, Edwin A. Doern, Doern Scarritt Hannah Co.
Chicago, F. J. Dolan, Lamson Bros. & Co.
Chicago, O. S. Dowse, Stratton Grain Co.
Chicago, W. E. Dunn, Board of Trade.
Chicago, J. H. Elker, Stratton Grain Co.
Chicago, T. F. Ellis, Thomas, 105 West Adams
St., Rm. 1430.
Chicago, Clarence W. Elmer, Self, 1232 Board of
Trade.
Chicago, Frank G. Ely, 327 So. LaSalle St.
Chicago, Newton C. Evans, National & American Miller.
Chicago, J. N. Frankel, Rosenbaum Grain Corp.
Chicago, E. M. Gallup, Norris Grain Co.
Chicago, Arthur R. Grosstephan, The Cleveland
Grain Co.
Chicago, Arthur R. Grosstephan, The Cleveland
Grain Co.
Chicago, C. W. Gustafson, Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau.

Chicago, Arthur R. Grosstephan, The Cleveland Grain Co.
Chicago, C. W. Gustafson, Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau.
Chicago, Frank Haines, J. H. Dole & Co.
Chicago, B. W. Hales, Hales & Hunter Co.
Chicago, G. W. Hales, Hales & Hunter Co.
Chicago, G. W. Hales, Hales & Hunter Co.
Chicago, Gordon Hannah, Doern Scarritt Hannah Co.
Chicago, Gordon Hannah, Doern Scarritt Hannah Co.
Chicago, B. J. Harley, Norris Grain Co.
Chicago, Jas. B. Harden, Bartlett Frazier Co.
Chicago, O. E. Harris, Bartlett Frazier Co.
Chicago, Eugene F. Havey, F. S. Lewis & Co.
Chicago, Eugene F. Havey, F. S. Lewis & Co.
Chicago, W. M. Hommerding, B. A. Eckhart
Mig. Co., 1300 Carroll.
Chicago, Thos. E. Hosty, Chas. Sincere & Co.
Chicago, F. W. Hotchkiss, Norris Grain Co.
Chicago, Frank A. Jost.
Chicago, H. E. Kasdorf, Rosenbaum Grain Corp.
Chicago, Alex. W. Kay, Hales & Hunter Co.
Chicago, P. H. King, Rosenbaum Grain Corp.
Chicago, P. H. King, Rosenbaum Grain Corp.
Chicago, H. E. Kasdorf, Rosenbaum Grain Corp.
Chicago, Harry S. Klein, Bartlett Frazier Co.

Chicago, John A. Low, E. W. Bailey & Co. Chicago, A. W. Lipsey, Norris Grain Co. Chicago, D. H. Lipsey, Norris Grain Co. Chicago, H. McDonald, Rosenbaum Brothers, 2020 Board of Trade.
Chicago, P. C. McCormick, Balt. & Ohio-Alton R. R.

R. Ř.
Chicago, M. Mannheimer, Rosenbaum Grain Co.
Chicago, Roland McHenry, Star Grain Co.
Chicago, Henry R. Minor, Liquid Carbonic Corp.
Chicago, Tilman O. Moe, Cargill Grain Co.
Chicago, Michael Necas, Rosenbaum Brothers.
Chicago, Joseph G. Nellis, Cereal Byproducts

Co.
Chicago, Joe Nosek, E. W. Bailey & Co.
Chicago, Joe Nosek, E. W. Bailey & Co.
Chicago, Charles D. Olsen, J. E. Bennett & Co.
Chicago, W. B. Page, E. J. Feehery & Co.
Chicago, L. N. Perrin, Star Grain Co.
Chicago, Edw. A. Praeger, McKenna & Strasser.
Chicago, K. B. Pierce, J. E. Bennett & Co.
Chicago, A. J. Pollak, M. L. Vehon & Co.
Chicago, C. L. Ray, E. J. Feehery & Co.
Chicago, E. S. Rosenbaum, Jr., Rosenbaum
Grain Corp.

Grain Corp.
Chicago, R. R. Rossing, Grain & Feed Journals,
Chicago, H. A. Rumsey, A. O. Slaughter, Anderson & Fox.
Chicago, Phil Sayles, Cargill Grain Co.
Chicago, James P. Ryan, Board of Trade.
Chicago, L. T. Sayre, Rosenbaum Grain Corp.
Chicago, R. J. Sayre, Rosenbaum Grain Corp.
Chicago, Chas. E. Scarritt, Doern-ScarrittHannah Co.
Chicago, Chas. Schachter, Corn Products Co.,
room 860.
Chicago, Eugene Schifflin, Schifflin & Andrews.

room 860.
Chicago, Eugene Schifflin, Schifflin & Andrews.
Chicago, J. A. Schmitz, Board of Trade Weighmaster.
Chicago, R. A. Schuster, Rosenbaum Bros.
Chicago, Geo. Sheerey, F. S. Lewis & Co.
Chicago, C. W. Sievert, American Dry Milk

Chicago, C. W. Sievert, American Dry Milk Institute. Chicago, J. C. Spier, Rosenbaum Grain Corpora-tion. Chicago, Geo. L. Stebbins, Cleveland Grain Co. Chicago, Christopher Strasser, McKenna & Strasser.

Strasser.

Chicago, Austin D. Sturtevant, Bartlett Frazier Co., F-20 Congress Hotel.

Chicago, C. D. Sturtevant, Bartlett Frazier Co. Chicago, J. H. Summers, E. W. Bailey & Co. Chicago, E. F. Thompson, Lamson Bros. Co. Chicago, F. F. Thompson, Lamson Bros. Co. Chicago, Fred Uhlmann, Uhlmann Grain Co. Chicago, R. F. Uhlmann, Uhlmann Grain Co. Chicago, M. L. Vehon, Gray Room, Congress Hotel.

Chicago, George A. Wegener.

Chicago, H. H. Wickham. Beach Wickham Co. Chicago, Harvey S. Williams, Eastman Dillon & Co. Chicago, F. G. Winter Ovaker, Octa. Co.

& Co. Chicago, F. G. Winter, Quaker Oats Co. Chicago, George F. Wynn, Michigan Central Railroad

Raifroad.
Chicago, C. M. Yager, Jr., Modern Miller.
Chicago, R. E. Youngs, New York Central R.R.
Delavan, W. E. Culbertson, Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, Auditorium Hotel No. 238.
Danville, D. E. Jacobs, Jas. E. Bennett & Co.
Decatur, E. F. Cull, Baldwin Elevator Co., C52
Congress Hotel.
Decatur, E. B. Evans, Evans Elevator Co., 2443A
Stevens Hotel.
Decatur, John A. Freemon, Jas. E. Bennett & Co.
Decatur, H. L. Kapp, A. F. Grain

Co.
Decatur, H. J. Kapp, A. E. Staley Mfg. Co.,
Congress Hotel H-31.
Decatur, W. L. Shellabarger, Shellabarger Grain
Products Co., 1010 Fairfax Apt. Hotel.
Evanston, George W. Altorfer, J. S. Templeton's Sons, 141 W. Jackson.
Evanston, Frank G. Coe, Parker & Graff, Chicago.

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Galesburg, P. T. Dolan.
Geneseo, Frank F. Guild, J. J. Guild & Son, B48
Congress Hotel.
Kankakee, D. W. Jones, Lowell Hoit & Co.
Kernan, I. M. Funk, M. Funk & Son, 628 Stevens
Hotel.

Kankakee, T. E. Decker, James E. Bennett & Co. Lawrenceville, W. C. M. Michael, Horner Elevator & Mill Co., St. Claire Hotel 420. Lincoln, John F. Hubbard, Chestervale Grain

Vator & Mill Co., St. Caller Hotel 420.
Lincoln, John F. Hubbard, Chestervale Grain Co.
Maywood, J. D. Stevens, Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., B-66 Congress Hotel.
Minonk, Wm. Tucker, Lamson Bros. & Co., Congress Hotel 1361.
Mt. Pulaski, Nicholas L. Hubbard, Mt. Pulaski Grain Co.
Naperville, J. H. Boecker.
Oak Park, Robert W. Thomas.
Ottawa, W. P. Cavanagh, Cavanagh & Kirby.
Peoria, H. M. Barlow, Jas. E. Bennett & Co., 1758 Congress Hotel.
Peria, Geo. W. Cole, Geo. W. Cole Grain Co., 10246 S. Irving.
Peoria, R. L. Coomber, S. C. Bartlett Co., Y. M. C. A. Hotel, Rm. 14-021.
Peoria, Guy F. Luke, Luke Grain Co., Congress Hotel.

Peoria, G. M. Miles, P. B. & C. C. Miles, Congress Hotel I-9.
Peoria, John R. Lofgren, Peoria Board of Trade, Congress Hotel D-16.
Peoria, D. P. Moore, W. W. Dewey & Sons, Congress Hotel 12-M.
Peoria, H. R. Sawyer, J. H. Dole & Co., 1634
Fort Dearborn Hotel.
Peoria, F. B. Tompkins, Peoria, Board of Trade, Congress D-16.
Peoria, F. B. Tompkins, Peoria, Board of Trade, Congress D-16.
Pittsfield, Clark C. King, M. D. King Mlg. Co. Pontiac, M. B. Speece, Pontiac Farmers Grain Co., 1-28 Congress Hotel.
Princeton, A. J. Bader, F. S. Lewis & Co. Rock Island, J. T. Shields.
Sheffield, B. S. Williams, B. S. Williams, Palmer House 1028.
Sheldon, J. D. Worsham, Farmers Elevator Co. Sheldon, J. W. Thompson.
Streator, Howard A. Stotler, Stotler Grain Co., 133 Congress Hotel.
West Salem, P. R. Couch, Geo. Couch & Sons, 1156 Morrison Hotel.
Wenona, Lain J. Colehower, Lain J. Colehower, Congress Hotel.
Winchester, J. H. Fuller, Congress Hotel.

INDIANA

INDIANA

Bicknell, Oscar L. Barr, O. L. Barr Grain Co., 7526 South Park Ave.

Boggstown, F. R. Garver, Red Mills, 2217 E. 68th St.

Brownstown, R. M. Robertson, Ewing Mill Co., C-26 Congress Hotel.

Colfax, L. E. Lake, Lake & Reagan.

Covington, W. M. Moore, Covington Grain Co., 5428 University Ave.

Crawfordsville, Harold L. Gray, Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Co., 1609 Congress Hotel.

Crown Point, E. K. Sowash, E. K. Sowash Grain Co.

Grain Co.
Hagerstown, E. B. Adamson, 528 Dearborn Hotel.
Indianapolis, E. E. Allison, Steinhart Grain Co.,
2059 Congress Hotel.
Indianapolis, O. M. Earl, Grain Dealers Mutual
Fire Ins. Co.
Indianapolis, Lew Hill, The Lew Hill Grain Co.,
Congress C-28.
Indianapolis, S. A. Holder, Indianapolis Board of
Trade, Congress Hotel D-11.
Indianapolis, O. P. Larimore, Cleveland Grain
Co.

Co. Indianapolis, C. Wm. Maibucher, C. Wm. Maibucher Grain Co., Midway Hotel 409.
Indianapolis, Carl D. Menzie, Indiana Brokerage Co., Congress Hotel 62-E.
Indianapolis, Fred K. Sale, Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, 1465 Congress Hotel.
Indianapolis, Ed K. Shepperd, Cleveland Grain Co., G-33 Congress Hotel.
Indianapolis, W. D. Springer, room 1706 Ft. Dearborn Hotel.
Indianapolis, Estora Whitaker, Congress Hotel G-32.

G-32.
Kirkpatrick, W. A. Gray, Kirkpatrick Grain Co.
McGrawsville, J. C. Fiser, Sharp & Overman.
McGrawsville, Ralph Overman, Sharp & Overman.
Marion, O. M. Thomas.

man. Marion, O. M. Thomas. Montmorenci, W. R. Owens, Montmorenci Ele-

Montmorenci, W. R. Owens, Montmorenci Elevator Co.

New Castle, W. S. Wisehart, W. S. Wisehart, 3932 Lake Park Ave.
Perrysville, Leland L. Moore, Moore & Son.
Romney, C. G. Simison, Simison Grain Co., 4465
Berkley Ave,
Romney, D. P. Simison, Simison Grain Co., 4465
Berkley Ave, Chicago.
Sheridan, E. J. Mendenhall, Sheridan Mlg. Co.,
Congress Hotel.
Sheridan, Lisle L. Wallace, McCardle & Wallace, Congress Hotel D-41.
Tipton, Russell M. Davis, G. G. Davis, 1425 N.
Dearborn.
Winchester, P. E. Goodrich, Goodrich Bros. Co.,
1302 Union League Club.

Ankeny, E. R. Wagner, Wagner Grain Co., Washington Hotel 807.
Burlington, J. G. Oertel, Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., F-26 Congress Hotel.
Cedar Rapids, C. A. Davis; C. A. Davis Grain Co., H-36 Congress Hotel.
Cedar Rapids, Guy E. Hillier, Penick & Ford Sales Co., Inc., Congress Hotel G-64.
Cedar Rapids, W. L. Musker, Penick & Ford, Ltd., Inc.
Cedar Rapids, S. W. Wilder, Wilder Grain Co., Congress Hotel H-36.
Davenport, Bert Dow, Davenport Elevator Co., Congress Hotel, Room 1808.
Des Moines, J. D. Kent, Des Moines Elevator & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Congress Hotel.
Des Moines, Dave Milligan, Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Congress Hotel 1273.
Des Moines J. C. Westerfield, Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Congress Hotel 1273.
Tort Dodge, C. A. Bulpitt, Bulpitt Grain Co., Congress Hotel E-47.
Fort Dodge, S. A. Steenson, J. E. Bennett & Co., 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago.

terling, Butler, Pa.; T. O'Keefe, St. Paul, Minn.

K. B. Pierce, Chicago, Ill.; Arthur J. Pollack, Chicago, Ill.; Ed. Praeger, Chicago, Ill.

Jas. P. Ryan, Chicago, Ill.; G. C. Rhodes, Enid, Okla.; F. W. Rhodes, Enid, Okla.; R. M. Robertson, Brownstown, Ind.; Geo. E. Rogers, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Rogers, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Howard A. Stotler, Streator, Ill.; S. A. Steenson, Ft. Dodge, Ia.; W. D. Springer, Indianapolis, Ind.; D. P. Simison, Romney, Ind.; Eva Speece, Pontiac, Ill.; C. G. Simison, Rommey, Ind.; Chas. E. Scarritt, Chicago, Ill.; E. K. Sowash, Crown Point, Ind.; B. O. Sweet, Thornton, Ia.; H. K. Schafer, Omaha, Neb.; J. B. Stine, Clinton, Ind.; W. C. Stephan, Pine City, Minn.; A. V. Souders, Buffalo, N. Y.; S. B. Swope, Canal Winchester, O.; B. E. Schirm, Canal Winchester, O.; D. J. Schuh, Ft. Thomas, Ky.; R. J. Sayre, Chicago, Ill.; L. T. Sayre, Chicago, Ill.; C. D. Sturtevant, Chicago, Ill.; J. A. Schmitz, Chicago, Ill.; Phil Sayles, Chicago, Ill. T11

E. F. Thompson, Chicago, Ill.; J. W. Thompson, Sheldon, Ill.; F. F. Thompson, Chicago, Ill.; A. G. Torkelson, Ft. Dodge, Ia.; E. O. Teegardin, Duvall, O.

M. L. Vehon, Chicago, Ill.

M. L. Vehon, Chicago, Ill.; J. D. Worsham, Sheldon, Ill.; C. H. Williamson, St. Louis, Mo.; S. W. Wilder, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Geo. D. Woodman, Toledo, O.; F. G. Winter, Chicago, Ill.; Estora Whitaker, Indianapolis, Ind.; J. L. Welsh, Omaha, Neb.; Earl M. White, Duluth, Minn.

R. E. Younger, Chicago, Ill.

O. W. Randolph is giving the world to all attendants and users of Randolph Grain Driers get two worlds free of all charges. Evidently Randolph wants everyone to in-



Storr's Modernistic Statue of Ceres Capping the Tower of Chicago Board of Trade Building

New Members National Association

While the hustling boosters of the National Ass'n have met with conditions which were decidedly discouraging they persistently kept at work, and much to their credit obtained 145 new members. Their work has been greatly handicapped by the meddling Farm Board, the bank moratorium, and the general business depression. The many code conferences recently have greatly stimulated active interest in membership, and since July 1st, ninety-three new members have been admitted. Other applications are now under consideration by the board of directors.

While the membership boosters will, no doubt, keep a vigilant lookout for new applications, any of the Committee on Membership will be glad to receive more applications. This committee is composed of: H. L. Daunoy, chairman, New Orleans, La.; I. C. Harden, Omaha, Neb.; Hubert W. Root, Buffalo, N. Y.; Wallace Lerigo, Davenport, Ia.; O. H. Ulring, Minneapolis, Minn.; L. H. Connell, Denver, Colo.

Since July 1st the following members have been admitted:

Arkansas: Warren Cotton Oil & Manufacturing Co., Warren.

California: A. J. Ames, Pacific Bone Coal and Fertilizing Co., Stevenson Company, Inc., and Van Grain Co., San Francisco.

Florida: Lakeland Cash Feed Co., Lakeland; Brandon Mill & Elevator Co., Marianna; Hoskins & Green Co., Inc., and Miami Home Milk Producers Ass'n, Miami; Jackson Grain Co.,

Illinois: J. J. Badenoch Co., Edward H. Bag-Illinois: J. J. Badenoch Co., Edward H. Bagley, James A. Begg, Robert P. Boylan, Frank E. Chamberlin, B. B. Denniston & Co., G. F. Diehl & Co., C. W. Elmer, John P. Hermes, Thos. M. Howell, Daniel F. Rice & Co., Rogers Grain Co., Lawrence J. Ryan, Charles J. Saibert, R. H. Smart & Co., M. L. Vehon & Co., W. E. Webbe, D. K. Winton, and A. W. Withrow, Chicago.

Hight Elevator Co., Decatur; General Grain Corporation, Mattoon; Watson Grain Co., Pax-

Indiana: Fred W. Scholl Grain Co., Inc., In-

dianapolis, and Heise Brothers, Orleans.

lowa: Frye Grain Co., Ames; C. A. Davis
Grain Co., Cedar Rapids; John E. Greig, Esther-Tri-State Grain Co., Shenandoah, and A. E. DeCou, Woodbine.

Kansas: Seymour Packing Co., Topeka.

Kentucky: Van Meter-Terrell Feed Co., Lexington; Milton Crowe, Louisville; Kentucky
Feed Mills, Louisville; Owensboro Grain Co.,

Owensboro.

Louisiana: J. T. Gibbons, Inc., New Orleans. Michigan: A. K. Zinn & Co., Battle Creek; Michigan Feed & Grain Co., Detroit.

Minnesota: H. A. Jeub, Minneapolis; H. F. Shepherdson Company, Minneapolis.

Missouri: Mensendieck Grain Co., Kansas City; Staley Milling Co., No. Kansas City; E. H. Sullivan Grain Co., Kansas City; Pike Grain Co., Louisiana; W. W. Pollock Mill & Elevator Co., Mexico; Farmers Elevator & Exchange Co., Palymyra; Penney Grain Co., St. Joseph; Jostes-Lusk Grain Co., and J. F. Quinlivan & Bro. Feed Co., St. Louis.

Nebraska: Lohnes Grain Co., Johnsen; Cherny Watson Lumber Co., North Bend; Dolphin-Jones Grain Co., Farmers Terminal Elevator Co., Maney Milling Co., Nye & Jenks Grain Co., and The Swanick Grain Company, Omaha.

New Jersey: Interstate Grain & Feed Co., New Brunswick.

New York: Frontier Feed & Grain Co., Buffalo; Malone Milling Co., Inc., Malone, and Allen V. Smith, Inc., Marcellus Falls.

North Carolina: Goldsboro Milling Co., Goldsboro

Ohio: Teegardin Grain Company, Duvall; F. J. Wood & Sons, London, and W. E. Tuttle & Company, Springfield.

Oklahoma: Central Grain Co., Enid.

Oregon: Walter Johnson and C. M. Wendell & Co., Portland.

South Carolina: Dantzler & Company, Charles-

ton.

Tennessee: Effie Holt McCormack, Bristol:
E. E. Buxton and Humphreys Godwin Co.,
Inc., Memphis.

Inc., Memphis.

Texas: Sugar Land Feed Co., Sugar Land. and Ruhmann Grain & Seed Co., Waco.

Washington: Henry Kleinberg, Inc., and W. J. Lake & Co., Inc., Seattle: Kenworthy Grain & Milling Co., Tacoma, and J. J. Chisholm & Co., Inc., Walla Walla.

Wisconsin: Northern Elevator Co., and Rahr Malting Co., Manitowoc; Roy I. Campbell and E. J. Koppelkam, Milwaukee, and T. H. Cochrane Co., Portage.

In addition to the foregoing the Butler-Welsh Grain Co. of Omaha has taken out branch membership at Nebraska City.

Memphis Wants the Next Meeting

MEMPHIS delegates decorated the backs of all chairs in the beautiful convention hall with double breasted covers bearing the

legend "MEMPHIS 1934." Every member has been longing wistfully to go to Memphis since Charley Jones and Bob McKellar entranced the 1901 convention with the alluring stories about the charm of the real Memphis mint julep. The I. C. R. R.'s delay in granting reduced passenger rates for the convention was the only thing that diverted the 1902 National convention to Peoria. Memphis is still longing to entertain the National convention for the first time. Why not go South and get a taste of real Southern hospitality? It's great.

Sec'y Quinn's headquarters are in room H-18, Congress Hotel, and President Geo. E. Booth has H-6.

Cipher Codes

Universal Grain Code: Most complete, up-to-date grain code published. Effects a greater reduction in tolls than any other domestic code. 150 pages, 4½x7 inches. Price, leather bound, \$3.00; paper, \$1.00.

inches. Price, leather bound, \$3.00; paper, \$1.00.

Robinson Telegraph Cipher Code: Revised with all supplements, for domestic grain business. Leather bound, \$2.50; cloth, \$2.00.

Dowling's Grain Code: Used extensively in Western Canada. 154 pages. 4½x 6¾ inches. Price \$3.00.

Millers Telegraphic Cipher: (1917) For the milling and flour trades. 77 pages, 3¾x6 inches. Cloth bound. Price \$2.00.

Cross Telegraphic Cipher Code: 9th edition revised for provision and grain trades. 145 pages, 4½x5¾ inches. Cloth bound. \$3.50.

A. B. C. Improved Fifth Edition Code, with Sup.: Reduces cable tolls 50% thru use of five-letter words, any two of which may be sent as one. In English. Price, \$20.00.

Bentley's Complete Phrase Code: Con-

\$20.00.

Bentley's Complete Phrase Code: Contains nearly 1,000 million combinations. any two of which can be sent as one word. Thru its use a saving of 50% can be effected in cablegrams. 8½x10½ inches. Leather back and corners. \$10.00.

Peerless Grain Code: For cable grains, \$75.00

Peerless 'Grain Code: For cable grains, \$75.00.

Baltimore Export Cable Code: Hinrich's fourth edition, completed especially for export grain trade. 152 pages, 6½x9 inches, bound in leather. Price \$15.00.
Riverside Flour Code, Improved (5 letter revision): Sixth edition. For use in domestic and export trade. Size 6x7 inches, 304 pages. Bound in flexible leather, \$12.50.

Calpack Code is designed to succeed and replace the codes published by the J. K. Armsby Co., and the California Canners' Ass'n. Size 6%x8¼ inches, 850 pages, bound in keratol. Price \$10.00.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
Consolidated
332 So. La Salle Street CHICAGO, ILL.

Sit for Your Portrait Today

An expert portrait photographer from the studios of the Russell-Moffatt Co. will be in north wing of the mezzanine this morning to take your picture for the Grain and Feed Journals Consolidated. Sit early before your face shows the wear of the day's trials.

Board of Trade Post's Band Will Play

The Chicago Board of Trade Post's American Legion Band, which has captured many prizes in national band contests will supply music for the banquet tendered the visiting grain and feed dealers at the Congress Hotel

Tuesday evening, Sept. 19th.
A photograph of this band which is national champion of American Legion bands is presented on the outside front cover of this number. This photograph shows the band on the steps of the Hall of Science, Century of Progress. The Director of this band, Armin F. Hand, was ass't band master to the late John Philip Sousa during the World War.

New Grain Fumigant Demonstrated

Proxate, the new proven grain fumigant, is being demonstrated in Suite B6 and B8, by Liquid Carbonic Corporation, the origi-

by Liquid Carbonic Corporation, the originators of this new insect exterminator.

It is two and a half times as toxic as carbon bisulphide, has no fire hazard, kills 100 per cent, requires no plant shut-down, and costs but 3/10 cent per bushel.

Messrs. C. W. Dempsey, Harry Minor, Ray Crane, Stanley Kleinschmitz, et al. represent the company. It would be amiss to

resent the company. It would be amiss to leave Chicago without seeing this interesting

FIRE was discovered yesterday afternoon close to the exhibit rack of the Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau but none of the excellent literature on fire prevention was even damaged. The smoker who dropped his stub in a waste paper basket thought it was out.

G. & F. D. N. A. Conventions for 37 Years

1896, Nov. 9, Chicago, Ill., Ass'n organized.
1897, June 29-30, Des Moines, Ia.
1898, Nov. 2-3, Chicago, Ill.
1899, Oct. 18-19, Chicago, Ill.
1900, Nov. 20-21, Indianapolis, Ind.
1901, Oct. 2-3, Des Moines, Ia.
1902, Oct. 1-3, Peoria, Ill.
1903, Oct. 6-8, Minneapolis, Minn.
1904, June 22-24, Milwaukee, Wis.
1905, June 2-3, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
1906, June 4-5, Chicago, Ill.
1907, Oct. 2-3, Cincinnati, O.
1908, Oct. 15-17, St. Louis, Mo.
1909, Oct. 6-8, Indianapolis, Ind.
1910, Oct. 10-12, Chicago, Ill.
1911, Oct. 10-12, Chicago, Ill.
1911, Oct. 1-3, Norfolk, Va.
1913, Oct. 14-16, New Orleans, La.
1914, Oct. 12-14, Kansas City, Mo.
1915, Oct. 11-13, Peoria, Ill.
1916, Sept. 25-28, Baltimore, Md.
1917, Sept. 24-26, Buffalo, N. Y.
1918, Sept. 23-25, Milwaukee, Wis.
1919, Oct. 13-15, St. Louis, Mo.'
1920, Oct. 11-13, Minneapolis, Minn.
1921, Oct. 3-5, Chicago, Ill.
1922, Oct. 2-4, New Orleans, La.
1923, Oct. 1-3, Des Moines, Ia.
1923, Oct. 12-14, Kansas City, Mo.
1926, Oct. 18-20, Buffalo, N. Y.
1927, Oct. 10-12, Omaha, Neb.
1928, Sept. 24-26, Boston, Mass.
1929, Oct. 14-16, Peoria, Ill.
1930, Oct. 13-15, Chicago, Ill.
1931, Oct. 12-14, Houston, Tex.
1932, Sept. 19-21, French Lick, Ind.
1933, Sept. 18-20, Chicago, Ill.

The Grain and Elevator Exhibit

Every grain dealer attending the Grain and Feed Dealers Nat'l Ass'n Annual Meeting and Code Conference will be interested in inspecting the attractive exhibit on the first floor of the Board of Trade Bldg.

Many new features have been added since our illustrated description of this free exhibit was published in the Journal for June 28th, viz.:

- (1) A tray of the subclasses of Hard Winter Wheats, Soft Winter Wheats, Durum Wheats, Spring Wheats, and White Wheats.
- (2) A tray of Australian, Canadian, Russian and French Wheat.
- (3) A tray of the domestic corn-White, Yellow and Mixed, as well as corn from Argentina, South Africa, and a sample of Virginian Horse Tooth corn.
- (4) A tray of twenty-eight varieties of Soy
- (5) A tray of Grain Sorghums: Kafir, Milo, Feterita, Hegari, Ribbon Cane, and Red Top Cane.
 - (6) A tray of Millet and Flax.
- (7) Samples of oats, barley and wheat from an irrigated farm operated by Mr. H. C. Gettert, Twin Falls, Idaho. The oats ran 106 bushels to the acre; barley ran 75 bushels to the acre and the wheat ran 70 bushels to the
- (8) Sample of Minnesota Flax, donated by Mr. F. S. Betz.

Also a model of the first Reaper and a working model of a locomotive constructed by Peter Nieman of the Board of Trade.

This exhibit while designed primarily by Joe Schmitz of the Board of Trade Weighing Dept. to portray the development of the mechanical facilities for handling bulk grain during the last eighty years contains many features of special interest to everyone interested in the grain trade

Confirmation Blanks

Simple - Complete - Safe

If you would avoid trade disputes and differences, and prevent expensive errors, use triplicating confirmation blanks. You retain tissue copy, sign and send original and duplicate to customer. He signs and returns one and retains the other.

This places the entire burden for any misunderstanding of your intentions upon the other party and protects you against the expensive mis-interpretation of your trades.

The use of these confirmations makes for safer business. Spaces are provided for recording all essential conditions of each trade.

Fifty confirmations in triplicate, bound with pressboard and wire stitched, size 5½x8". Order Form No. 6 CB. Weight, 9 oz. Price 75c; three copies \$2.00, plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals CONSOLIDATED 332 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Get Your Tickets Early

When registering at the national meeting next Monday morning, be sure to get tickets to the balcony and tower of the beautiful Board of Trade building as well as tickets to the Board of Trade exhibit of the development of the mechanical facilities for handling bulk grain on the main floor of the Board of Trade.

All these tickets are free to dealers attending the convention.

OPEN HOUSE was held by the leading Chicago receivers, many of whom had their district branch managers in attendance. A cordial welcome was accorded all visitors.



The New Chicago Board of Trade Building where all convention delegates will be cordially welcomed during the 37th annual meeting of the Grain and Feed Dealers Nat'l Ass'n.

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BUFFALO

Corn Exchange Members

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Chicago, Ill.

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A good firm to consign to Corn-Oats-Soft Wheat-Barley

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If Not-Tell the Journal.

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Ask for our bids on Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye and Barley for shipment to Kansas City and the Gulf-Special Bin Storage Furnished at Regular Storage Rates.

WHEAT and OATS

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Operators-Norris Elepator-K. C., Mo.

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KANSAS CITY **OPERATING**

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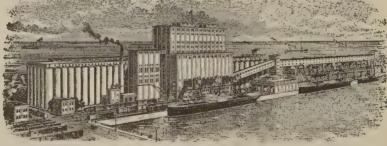
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A dump which fills all requirements.

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KANSAS—Good 8,000 bu. elevator for sale; equipped with 10-h.p. electric motor; 4 bu. Richardson automatic scale; globe truck dump; one 15-ton Howe wagon scale with type register beam; good large office and 9 good coal and feed bins; good reason for selling. Write 72C12, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

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COLORADO—15,000 bu. elevator, grain and livestock business for sale; in heart of corn belt of Eastern Colorado. Chas. A. Kreitman, Kit Carson, Colo.

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MINNESOTA—Feed business for sale consisting of mill equipment, office supplies, feeds, seeds and drugs, also buildings for rent to conduct your business. Write for particulars to Hazel M. Seger, Jackson, Minn.

WHATEVER your business may be, it will find a ready market if advertised in the "Business Opportunities" columns of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS, Chicago. 9,800 grain men look to these columns twice each month for real opportunities.

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CENTRAL, N. D.—125-bbl. Nordyke & Marmon mill for sale; running business, reason for selling is poor health. Address Box 216, New Rockford, N. D.

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Apply by letter only, giving qualifications in detail including age, past experience, territory previously covered, married or single, home address, references, etc. Positions open immediately to the right men.

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332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

A consolidation of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

Gentlemen:—In order to keep us posted regarding what is going on in the grain and feed trades outside our office, please send us the Grain & Feed Journals twice each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars for one year.

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Grain Receiving Ledger, may be used first as a Stock Book by posting the receipted abily, weekly or monthly from some other portion of this book, or from any other scale book, giving a page to the commodity handled; Second, as a patrons' ledger, by giving a full or half page to each patron; Third, pages may be used to enter each load of grain received in consecutive order under their respective commodity headings. The book contains 200 numbered pages with 44 lines each, and marginal index in front, size 3½x13½, ruled with the usual column headings, including Debit and Credit columns. Printed on linen ledger paper and well bound in black cloth sides with keratol back and corners. Order Form 43. Price \$3.25. Weight 3 lbs.

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All Prices are for Chicago Delivery. Postage Extra.

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MACHINES FOR SALE

 $\ensuremath{\frac{1}{2}}$ TON FEED MIXER for sale. Write 72G3, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

NO. 3 JAY BEE Hammer mill for sale, 50-h.p. direct drive. Fred A. Wendt, Parker, S. D.

DIRECT CONNECTED 20-h.p. hammer mill without blower. Star Feed Co., Beresford, S. D.

Every penny invested in a Journal "Wanted For Sale" ad returns an amazing per cent of profit.

HAMMER MILL—30-h.p. size for sale—good s new—late type. Write 72G4, Grain & Feed as new—late type. V Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FEED MIXER—In first class condition—used aly short time. Write 72G2, Grain & Feed only short time. Wi Journals, Chicago, Ill.

CRACKED CORN MACHINE—Ton per hr.— utter-grader-cleaner. Write 72G1, Grain & cutter-grader-cleaner. Writ Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FOR QUICK CASH SALE-One Midget Marvel, 25-bbl. flour mill with packer, scourer, and cleaner, all in good condition. Mendon Service Grain Co., Mendon, Ohio.

I have some splendid bargains in used machines. L. R. Veatch, 428 Pratt Street, Buffalo,

SELL YOUR SECOND HAND Machines Now—tomorrow they will not be worth as much as they are today. A shiny machine which has just been in operation sells quicker and brings a bigger price than a dirty, rusty one.

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ONE STAND 8 x 5 elevators wanted, 22 ft. high complete, one 5-h.p. motor, 1800 r. p. m., 3 phase, 220 volt. Write 72H9 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED-Grain Dealers who are contemplating installing new machinery to use the "Machines Wanted" columns of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS in securing prices and estimate of machines for sale. We can save you money. More than value received. Co., Wayland, Mich.

MOTORS FOR SALE

ELECTRIC MOTORS-Bankrupt stock. Write 72G5, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

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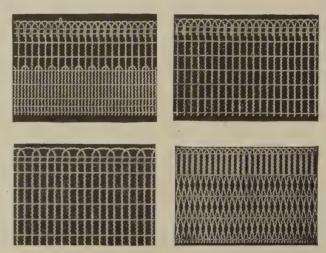


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Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR & GRAIN TRADE Established 1882

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PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Canada and Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned. The character and number of firms advertising in each number tell of its worth.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., APRIL 25, 1934

THE ACTIVE demand for white corn from the South and Southeast suggests the planting of some of last year's cotton acreage to white

A REPORT on the acreage and condition of the growing crops in your territory would be most welcome by your fellow readers of the Journals.

CANADA'S government will soon learn what it means to have a bear by the tail when it comes time to let go of the big line of wheat it has been accumulating for a year past.

SEALED CORN in some states, so greatly exceeds the average annual shipments from those states that it seems certain feeders must soon buy sealed corn or else ship livestock to market. Feeders of many sections are paying more than 45 cts. for corn on the ear.

DUST STORMS, drought, chinch bugs, Hessian flies, green bugs and grasshoppers are all threatening to boost the price of wheat, and, no doubt, would do so if the market was not threatened with so many new restrictions and regulations provided for in pending legislation at Washington.

VENTURING INTO the pit of an elevator shaft recently, an Illinois elevator employe, entrusted with repairing the manlift's machinery, was caught by the falling lift and so badly injured that his life is despaired of. Improved manlifts of late design are equipped with safety devices which prevent accidents of this character.

THE GRAIN DIVISION of the U. S. Department of Agriculture does not seem to be in haste to permit the trade to learn the exact phraseology of the new rule for grain grading. After 30 days copies are not yet available for the critics to attack. Or perhaps the government printing office is too busy on other work such as the 390-page book defending "Agricultural Adjustment."

GRAIN DEALERS who contact any of their representatives in Congress owe it to themselves and the trade at large to insist that the 262,000,000 bushels of ear corn now sealed on farms of the Corn Belt be marketed through established elevator facilities. The grain elevator operators are equipped to handle it most economically and most efficiently without the use of government money.

THE GOVERNMENT Farm Board could not control the market by buying 275,000,000 bus., yet the chief of the Grain Futures Administration would have the House Agriculture Com'ite believe one speculator could control the market by holding 23,000,000 bus. The evanescent effect of heavy buying or selling is realized when the government or individual would-be manipulator tries to get out. His later buying neutralizes his earlier selling.

BULLS ON RYE are keeping the countervailing duty controversy alive by an attack on the Sec'y of the Treasury for not enforcing the tariff act making it mandatory to raise duties on commodities the exportation of which to the United States is aided by bounty, losing sight of the bounty of 23 to 28 cents per bushel paid by the United States government on Pacific Northwest wheat exported. People who live in glass houses should not throw stones.

FAKERS with specious stories have succeeded in swindling a number of sympathetic Illinois grain dealers recently. The sufferers did not keep the fraudulent transactions to themselves, but advertised their losses in our Illinois news columns, with the result that one swindler who attempted to defraud a Cerro Gordo grain dealer who keeps posted, was quickly arrested, and another was driven out of the state. It pays to warn your friends against a common swindler.

BETTER HIGHWAYS are encouraging the use of larger trucks and the hauling of heavier loads, facts which should prove of real advantage to country elevator operators having 20 ton truck scales, for they are in position to do public weighing for all comers. Few dealer have scales which can safely be employed in weighing heavily loaded trucks so those equipped to render this service are justified in charging a weighing fee which will give them some return on their large investment. If determining the weight of a wagon load was worth a quarter, giving accurate weight of a large truck load is easily worth 75 cts.

THE FARMERS of the land are borrowing so much from the Federal Government for various purposes, it begins to look as the the Government would soon be in the farming business on a large scale. Country grain buyers will need to exercise greater vigilance than ever if they are to avoid buying grain covered by a lien.

THE WIDELY scattered ruins of many well built elevators has convinced observing engineers that the greater the resistance of the walls enclosing open spaces of the elevator, the greater will be the damage to the house when a cloud of grain dust meets a spark of flame. The less the resistance to the explosive force, the quicker is it dissipated and with smaller damage to the walls. Covering all bins helps keep the dust in the bins and to prevent any explosion of grain dust in the headhouse extending to the storage section of the plant.

WHEN the government is subsidizing wheat exports at a cost of 23 to 28 cents per bushel it seems a crime for the federal government's home economics department to issue two bulletins, as was done recently, stressing diets that allow only 132 pounds of wheat flour annually per capita. Another allows only 82 pounds. Far better would it be to suggest diets approximating the consumption before the war, which was 216 pounds per capita. Is the federal bureaucracy getting so big that its various activities can not be co-ordinated and must work at cross purposes?

FEED MILL OPERATORS as a rule fully appreciate the great advantage of protecting their mills with separators which will keep metal from being broken up with the grain ground. According to a survey recently made by the Michigan Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., 375 mills and elevators of that state are now equipped with a pneumatic or electro-magnetic separator, while only 170 plants are without this protection. It is generally recognized that the installation of separators for removing tramp iron and other hard particles not only reduces the fire hazards of the elevator, but also prolongs the grinding life of the mill and reduces the amount of current needed to operate the plant, all of which effects an economy for the protected plant that should appeal to every mill operator.

QUICK WORK under the intelligent direction of the Secretary of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, recently has saved many of the dealers of that state from the opportunity to cash a worthless check for a traveling ex-convict who had a weakness for buying small lots of feed for his automobile. Unfortunately he feared to make out a check for more than \$18.00, and knowing that the checks were no good, he hesitated to sign his own name so adopted the pseudonym of "C. E. Grimm." In the past dealers who have been lured into cashing checks for strangers have silently taken their loss and firmly vowed to cash no more. By keeping their loss to themselves they helped the faker who defrauded them to swindle other grain dealers. By advertising Oral D. Baldock Indiana dealers who cashed his checks are avenged and their brother dealers are saved from loss.

Revival of Our Export Grain Trade

Ever since the Federal Farm Board and the Canadian Wheat Pool piled up in the public show windows enormous stocks of wheat and tried to hold up European buyers, our wheat exports have been so small as to attract little attention. When wheat exporters were permitted to have a free hand in finding a market for our surplus wheat, the carryover each year was never alarming. But, with Governmental domination of the grain business, our exports have shriveled to zero, altho surplus stocks are excessive and our exporters seldom attempt to do any business abroad.

When the grain growers of the land come to a realization of what political interference with their markets and marketing is costing them, they will surely insist that the racketeers be driven out and men of practical experience be encouraged to find foreign markets for our surplus.

Today, the railroads are considered a sharp reduction in the rates of freight to the Atlantic seaboard, and if the cost of transportation is materially reduced, it is expected that the active inquiries from abroad will develop into real orders for our surplus stocks. Importing countries of Europe are in need of our grain, but they are not in position to pay for it with gold. Economists generally are convinced that lowering of the import duties on any foreign products would quickly stimulate European interest in our surplus grain stocks. While the political bunglers have destroyed our export trade, the conviction is growing that exporters of experience will quickly regain much of the lost business if freed from Governmental interference, regulation and competition.

Shrinking the Producers' Market

If grain producers could be made to comprehend that our grain exchanges, the open markets of the land, are their strongest safeguard against manipulated markets for their grain, they would quickly demand that these public markets be relieved of all taxes, regulations and limitations.

The loud mouthed agitators and vote chasers have so long shouted against the organized exchanges, the farmers overlook the fact that every trade in the pits is instantly published to the world thru the medium of continuous quotations, market reports and newspapers, so everyone can readily learn of the influence of the factors making for higher and lower prices. The pits are simply the thermometers where the influence of supply and demand is recorded.

The freer the thermometers are from the unnatural domination of governmental interference or regulation the nearer to true values will be the prices recorded.

The greater the number of buyers and sellers in any market the greater the activity in that market. The producers care not a whit what buyers do with their grain, all they are eager to obtain is a profitable price, and the more numerous the buyers the better their chance of getting it. Every time the government takes any steps to discourage or drive buyers out of the grain markets the producers suffer more than anyone affected. Taxing trades in the farmer's products has never helped him. Regulating or limiting the traders simply shrinks the producers' market at great loss to them and without benefit to anyone except lazy burocrats seeking a sinecure. When farmers thoroly understand the real effect of all this government interference with the marketing of their products, they will call a halt.

Manipulation Not Cured by Autocratic Restriction

That one speculator who has been much in the public eye for years past failed to report his trades to the Grain Futures Administration seems to be taken as a pretext for authorizing the burocrats to limit trading and to write rigid rules for the commodity exchanges.

When subjected to analysis this situation proves nothing of the sort, any more than the failure of some individuals to report their income to the tax collector proves that merchants should be restricted in their opportunities for the profit that makes income. If this incident proves anything at all it is that the Grain Futures Administration, which is charged by law with collecting the statistics on individual transactions, has failed to do so. Its requests for reports when denied can be enforced only by withdrawal of trading privileges from the offending individual. This situation could be cured by imposing a fine and imprisonment, rather than turning over control of all exchange operations to the meddling burocrats. This can be granted without conceding government the right to spy on the private business of grain specu-

At the hearing on the commodity bill one of the congressmen asked whether the grain traders wanted to be "let alone like Capone," a comparison that must be resented by all engaged in furnishing a cash market for the farmer's grain at all times at a smaller margin of profit than is exacted by merchandisers of any other commodity. The grain men do not want to be let alone like Capone to cheat the government out of income tax or to make false reports of any kind as to their transactions. Until grain merchants unite with other businessmen to present respectable voting strength they can expect to be browbeaten by small minded politicians temporarily elevated to public office.

Complete Farm Control the Aim

In his report of the first nine months of the farm relief program the Sec'y of Agriculture favors one acreage reduction contract to cover all farm commodities, so that it would be possible to control production as to its effect "upon the whole business of farming instead of upon one enterprise."

A step in this direction was the signing of the bili adding rye, flaxseed, barley, grain sorghums, peanuts and cattle to the list of basic agricultural commodities subject to direct control as are wheat and cotton. The control is, however, not limited to products named in the list, for the Department of Agriculture has had delegated to it the taxing power of congress to levy a processing tax on any competing agricultural product, just as paper bags are now taxed because they compete with cotton sacks. Sheep could be taxed as competing with cattle, and all confections as competing with peanuts.

That the complete regimentation of agriculture is no idle dream is evident when we consider the progress made by the radicals toward controlling the cotton planters of the south. A few statesmen of understanding forecasted failure of the acreage reduction plan. It has failed; but the radicals are not downcast as long as a subservient congress willingly grants authority for a new and equally faulty experiment such as the Bankhead bill.

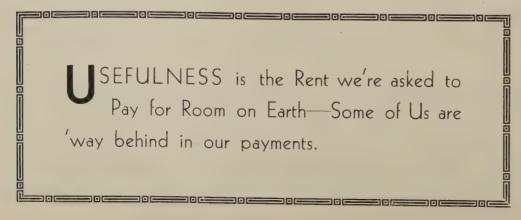
The farmer pays a tax of 40 cents a ton on feed, levied on the bags used in packaging. The feeder lets his stock go to market half-fat because the corn has been sealed. The hog raiser is discovering that the processing tax is diverting demand to untaxed beef and mutton.

The levy of a prohibitive tax on surplus cotton can be expected to throw hundreds of thousands of cotton croppers out of work, when foreigners are buying annually \$500.000,000 worth of American cotton. With the Bankhead bill in full force the producers of this \$500,000,000 worth of cotton will be thrown upon charity, if the American people permit the experiment to be carried out.

Reduction in acreage of crops reduces the demand for feed for work animals, which is one reason the disappearance of oats as reported Apr. 10, at 179,000,000 bus., was the smallest in recent years, a factor contributing to the crash in oats prices the past week.

This tampering with the economic life of the nation can be expected to continue in one industry after another until the people learn by sad experience that we can not tax and spend ourselves into prosperity; after which an aroused public opinion should halt the experiments.

In the course of time the victims of regimentation will exceed in number the beneficiaries, and if they become aware of the fact before the burocrats can tie them hand and foot the whole planned economy will be tossed overboard along with the impractical planners.



Evil Effects of Exchange Restrictions

Insistence by Franklin Roosevelt that Congress enact a stock market control bill with "teeth in it" leads one to doubt whether Mr. Roosevelt has studied the effect of similar measures in Germany many years ago.

Regulation was in effect in Germany for 12 years, and failed to stop speculation; speculation continuing in a bootleg way, just as the sale of liquor continued in the United States under the prohibitive Volstead Act.

Public trading dwindled and prices sagged. The difficulty of selling shares in new enterprises held back the industrial development of the country.

Future trading in grain was banned. The German exchange act of 1896 eliminated credit dealings in grain and flour and in some kinds of securities. This finds its parallel in the proposed Roosevelt demand for 45 or 60 per cent margin on stocks, and in the exchange code requirement of 10 per cent on grain futures from responsible traders whose every other business dealing is effected on a credit basis.

The demand by the executive that the legislative branch of our government enact a law with "teeth in it" adequately describes the character of the legislation. Teeth are used to tear down and destroy, never in constructive effort. Restrictive regulations are never constructive. Enactment of destructive legislation amounts to a betrayal of trust, for the voters at the last election cast their ballots with faith in the democratic platform specifically condemning "the unsound policy of restricting agricultural production to the demands of domestic markets." The proposed commodity exchange legislation, it is feared, will destroy the grain market and give the government an invitation to become the greatest speculative dealer in grain, just as the federal government closed all the banks and has become the greatest banking enterprise in the world; altho the democratic platform condemned "the extravagance of the Farm Board, which made the government a speculator in farm products." Clearly the Congressmen should understand they have no mandate from the people to destroy the commodity and security markets.

Adoption of these destructive measures in America can hardly be dignified by the term "experiment." After the destructive German experiment these measures are no longer worthy of that designation. After it has been proved that feeding strychnine results in death of the dog why try the same poison on another dog? Is it statesmanship to disregard the stop signals of past experience?

Is Regimentation of Agriculture Slipping?

The abandonment Apr. 23 of the milk control plans of the A. A. A. is stated by the administration to be due to opposition by the dairy farmers themselves. There were to have been "benefit payments," or rather tax refunds, of \$165,000,000 to \$300,000,000 to dairymen who signed up.

Rejection of this tempting bait must be ascribed to a fear that the cow men would have to pay the processing tax. Many of the cow men raise hogs in connection with their business, and those who do not are familar with the sales of their neighbors who do. Altho the processing tax on hogs has not yet been in effect a whole year every hog raiser has been convinced that the producer pays the processing tax.

Contrast this attitude of the dairy and hog men with the cotton planters' approval of the Bankhead bill taxing surplus cotton production 50 per cent. This willingness to submit to the yoke must be ascribed to the belief that the consumer pays the processing tax on cotton, and the ignorance of the cotton planters of the long time effect on their industry of the invitation to foreign countries to grow cotton to supply cotton to countries now importing from the United States. It is a fact that the domestic consumer pays the tax as long as the price of cotton is on an export basis. In the course of time after foreigners have taken possession of the cotton markets of the world and

the domestic price has risen far above the export level the cotton planter will become just as convinced, as the hog raiser is now, that he is paying the processing tax, and like the dairy farmers, he will reject regimentation.

Wheat growers as a whole are not aware that they are paying the processing tax. They are paying it because wheat has been far above the export level. The imposition of the first processing tax on wheat in July drove millers to cut 30 cents per bushel from the price they were paying the farmers for wheat. An additional processing tax of perhaps 20 cents, a total of 50 cents, is about to be placed on wheat, and the markets already are busy discounting the effect by dropping from the 90 cent to the 70 cent level.

One reason the wheat grower is slow to understand he is paying the tax is that he has no means of comparison such as is available to the hog men, who can compare their beggarly returns with the munificent rewards to the beef and mutton producers not burdened with a processing tax.

Contract Not Enforceable If Not on Exchange

About July 1, 1931, C. B. Erwin contracted to sell and deliver to H. E. White 6,388.75 bus. of wheat at 33 cents under the Chicago December future for 1,756.59 bus., 32 cents under for 3,534.33 bus., and 31 cents less for 1,086.83 bus., payment to be made any time settlement was demanded on or before Dec. 1, 1931.

Erwin agreed to pay 1 cent per bushel for elevator charges and a dockage of 1 cent, which items aggregated 162.37. White advanced on July 6 \$125, July 7 \$275 and July 18 \$750, taking a promissory note. On Nov. 12 Erwin requested and was refused a settlement, the Chicago December future that day being 61½ cents.

The price of the December future declined to 447% cents Oct. 15, and as Erwin put up no additional margin the wheat was closed out. Erwin brot suit to recover \$549.62 and was given judgment for the full amount with interest at 6 per cent. White obtained a reversal by the Court of Civil Appeals of Texas on Jan. 29, 1934, on account of error in the lower court in not admitting testimony relied upon by Erwin 'that the whole transaction was illegal. The contract being illegal Erwin could not sue the H. E. White Grain Co. on it.

the H. E. White Grain Co. on it.

The Court said: It is not alleged, if the wheat was purchased for future delivery, that the contract was "made in accordance with the rules of any board of trade, exchange, or similar institution, and actually executed on the floor of such board of trade, exchange, or similar institution, and performed or discharged according to the rules thereof." nor that "such contracts" were "placed with or through a regular member in good standing of a cotton exchange, grain exchange, or board of trade," etc. Article 657. P. C. 1925. Contracts of sale for future delivery of grain "without any actual bona fide execution and the carrying out of such contract upon the floor of such exchange, board of trade or similar institution. in accordance with the rules thereof, shall be null and void and unenforceable in any court of this State, and no action shall be maintainable thereon at the suit of any party."—67 S. W. Rep. (2d) 1090.

The wheat control legislation has passed the legislatures of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Grist mills are objecting to the proposed authorization of limits on the amount of wheat gristed for a farmer to be set by the wheat board.

A hog sold recently at the Chicago stock yards at \$5.05 for the 1,010 lbs. weight. The price was so low to the farmer because the buyer deducted \$22.73 processing tax at \$2.25 per 100 lbs. The consumer pays the tax eventually, but who profits from its collection?

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for July delivery and the high and low of the option to date at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows, in cents per bushel:

			**	Heat								
$\begin{array}{ccc} 88 \% & 63 \\ 92 \% & 70 \% \\ 88 \% & 73 \end{array}$	11 86½ 68¾ 653¼ 7878 83¾ 86¼	66 77%	Apr. 13 85 3/8 67 3/4 65 1/2 77 5/8 82 1/2 84 7/8 85 1/4	Apr. 14 8434 671/8 643/4 77 817/8 833/4 845/8	Apr. 16 801/8 663/4 65 72 771/4 801/4 801/8	Apr. 17 785% 661% 6334 71 775% 785%	Apr. 18 77% 66 63% 69% 75¼ 77%	Apr. 19 75 65¼ 62¾ 67⅓ 72¾ 74⅙ 75⅓	Apr. 20 7534 6538 6218 6818 7314 7434 7534	Apr. 21 76% 66½ 63½ 69¼ 75 5% 76%	Apr. 23 76 66 62½ 68½ 74½ 75 76¼	Apr. 24 75¼ 65½ 63¼ 67½ 73% 735%
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Rye												
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Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Use of Acres Taken Out of Production

Grain & Feed Journals: I wish to know whether or not popcorn can be raised upon land which has been taken out of production under the farm-hog reduction program.-John L. Wood, vice-president, Community Bank, Hartford, S. D.

ford, S. D.

Ans.: Paragraph 5 of the Corn-Hog Reduction Contract provides: "Such acres shall not be used except for planting additional permanent pasture, for soil improving and erosion preventing crops not to be harvested, for resting or fallowing the land, for weed eradication, or for planting farm wood lots."

Pop corn is not one of the crops permitted to be grown on land taken out of production. Harvesting and sale of the pop corn would add to the amount of grain on the market, which the contract is intended to prevent.

Settlement for Stored Oats?

Grain & Feed Journals: The former manager of this company contracted to store oats for a farmer free of charge indefinitely after delivery on July 30, 1930, settlement to be made at a price to be fixed by a named third party on a day selected by the farmer. The same farmer delivered more oats Aug. 4, 1932, and was given the privilege of storing until Nov. 1. The directors insisted that the oats be moved out as the elevators were full, and it was agreed that when oats advanced in price so that 12 cents could be paid they would be sold and the farmer would accept a check.

Later the market did advance, the oats were

Later the market did advance, the oats were sold and a check was tendered him which he refused. He also refused cash, and at this time oats were 14 cents. Now he has placed his claim in the hands of an attorney and is asking \$1,600 in settlement. The oats amounted to 4.483.08 bus., valued at \$537.99.

Would the original contract hold good? Could the head of directors order the set removed.

the board of directors order the oats removed?

—J. W. McClintock, manager Bongard Grain Co., Philo, Ill.

Ans.: Prior agreements are canceled and superseded by the later agreement to accept check at 12 cents and the farmer is bound thereby. Therefore the original contract is not good and the directors can move the oats. The farmer has not a leg to stand on, for the original contract was what is known in law as unilateral, that is, one—sided, in that the farmer

did not agree to do anything for the favors extended to him. To be valid a contract must be mutual, each party promising a substantial consideration, even as little as \$1.

Indiana Check Forger Caught

To the warnings issued by Sec'y Fred K. Sale of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, and the vigilance of Indiana grain dealers is attributed the apprehension and arrest of Oral D. Bal-

dock, check forger and ex-convict.

Dark complexioned, with prominent blue eyes, the 6 ft. 190 lbs. Baldock had been going from grain dealer to grain dealer in Indiana on a forging scheme. At each elevator he bought about a dollar's worth of feed, tendering in payment a check for \$18. The checks were all identical, made out for the same amount, issued by C. E. Grimm, payable to Oral D. Baldock. They were written on golden rod safety paper "counter checks" drawn on the Live Stock Exchange Bank, Indianapolis. Baldock usually traveled in a car or light cab truck, bearing stolen Indiana license plates, No. 37-242,

Fred Salie immediately issued a "warning' bulletin carrying a description of the check forger, and on the morning of Apr. 20, he sent two state police near Stilesville in hope of picking up "hot" clews. The police passed the forger's machine, and gave chase which ended with capture within 7 miles. Baldock was riding with another ex-convict. Both were taken to Indianapolis for Sec'y Sale to identify.

When caught Baldock had seven checks on

his person, all filled out and ready for cashing by other unsuspecting grain dealers. His partner admitted stealing the car they were riding in and that he was out on parole. Both men were turned over to the sheriff at Franklin, and were expected to be returned to prison.

Sec'y Sale is to be commended for his prompt action in warning the grain dealers, and apprehending the swindler. Many of them are ahead \$18.

The sugar bill limiting production and importation of beet and cane sugar passed the senate Apr. 19 by a vote of 49 to 18. Sugar is made a basic commodity under the A.A.A. and subject to stringent control and taxation. More regulation for the sugar growers.

All Elevator Operators Invited to Peoria May 8-9

Grain dealers attending the 41st annual convention of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n at the Jefferson Hotel, Peoria, Ill., May 8-9, will find a double program of unusual interest awaiting them.

The reports of Pres. Lee W. Railsback, and Sec'y Culbertson on the morning of the 8th will detail ass'n activities of the last year. Com'ites will be appointed.

During the afternoon of the 8th, G. W. Sulley, Dayton, O., will tell the delegates how to "Step Up Your Profits In 1934," detailing means and methods for increasing trade volume, and margins

C. D. Morris, Chicago, will talk on "Equality of Opportunity," to show where trucks are lead-

Geo. E. Booth, Chicago, Pres. of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n and of the Federated Country Elevator Ass'ns, will announce and interpret the latest information on the country grain elevator code.

Thomas Y. Wickham, Chicago, Chairman, Grain Com'ite on National Affairs, thoroly

familiar with the Washington Merry-Go-Round as it affects the grain trade, is the principal speaker at the banquet, at 6:30 p. m. on the 8th. Entertainment at the banquet will be provided by that capable host, the Peoria Board

Trade.

Wednesday morning, the 9th, will show the true spirit of ass'ns, working together for the promotion of the common good. Members and officers of the Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n have been invited to join with the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n in a round table discussion of the new federal grain standards, and the code of fair competition for the country elevators. This session will be in charge of H. B. Grommon, pres. of the Farmers Grain Dealers

Ass'n. W. P. Carroll, Chicago, Federal Grain Su-pervision Department, will lead the discussion on the grain standards.

Lawrence Farlow, Bloomington, sec'y of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, will lead the discussion on the code.

The round table session will be followed by reports of the resolutions com'ite, election of

officers and other ass'n business.

With leading minds in the trade scheduled to bring the latest interpretations on the exciting events which have afflicted the trade for the last twelve months, no Illinois grain dealer can afford to miss the 41st annual convention of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n. Come early and get all the latest information.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

May 5. Omaha. Neb. Western Seedsmen's Ass'n,

May 8, 9. Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, Peoria, Ill., Jefferson Hotel.

May 14-17. National Fire Protection Ass'n, Atlantic City, N. J., including Dust Explosion Hazards and the Fumigation Hazards Com'ites' code reports.

May 14, 19. National Fire Protection Ass'n's Annual Conference, including Dust Explosion Com'ite's Code Hearing, Fumigation Regulations, and Fire Protection Com' ites, Atlantic City, N. J

May 15-16. Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n, Broadview Hotel, Wichita, Kan.

May 16, 17. Grain Dealers Ass'n of Oklahoma, Youngblood Hotel, Enid, Okla.

May 21, 22. Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n, Ft. Worth. Tex.

May 31, June 1. The American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n, Inc., French Lick Springs Hotel, French

June 1, 2. Pacific States Seedsmen's Ass'n, Ahwanee hotel, Yosemite Valley, Cal.

June 6, 7. Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Columbus, O.

June 8, 9. Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n, Walla Walla, Wash.

June 8-11. Society of Grain Elevator Super-intendents of North America, Sherman Hotel, Chicago. (Bring family.)

June 12, 13, 14-National Scalemen's Ass'n at Sherman Hotel, Chicago.

June 21, 22, 23. Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n, Peabody Hotel, Memphis, Tenn. June 26, 27, 28. American Seed Trade Ass'n,

at Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill. July 23, 24, 25. National Hay Ass'n, Sher-

man Hotel, Chicago. Oct. 15, 16, 17. Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Hotel Peabody, Memphis, Tenn.

Marketing Agreements Upheld

Without passing upon the constitutionality of the Agricultural Adjustment Act the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals at New Orleans, Apr. 14, reversed the decision by Justice Akerman of Florida on the citrus growers agreement.

The court of appeals said: The act provides that such [marketing] agreements shall be lawful, notwithstanding the anti-trust laws.

The validity of that provision is not assailed, and so the marketing agreement, being legal, is enforceable, even tho other provisions of the act may be invalid.

The interlocutory injunction was granted on the broad ground, as stated by the district judge, that the sections of the act involved and the means adopted for their enforcement were unconstitutional and void.

On the merits, we think the district judge erred. The question of the constitutional validity of the agricultural act, or of any action shown by the record before us to have been taken under it, is not, in our opinion, properly presented for judicial decision.

Lights and Shadows in the Business Mirror

By Peter B. Carey, President, Chicago Board of Trade, before Ass'n of Commerce, April 11.

The grain and allied trades of the nation are grateful to the Chicago Association of Commerce for arranging to-day's program in honor of the 86th anniversary of the Chicago Board of Trade.

The history of the Board of Trade is a story of the rise of the agricultural west. Its life has spanned an amazing period, one of the most dramatic and glamorous in the record of mankind. In a measure the exchange is a symbol of western progress. It typifies to some extent the American dream of a finer and richer life for all our citizens. We have clung tenaciously, desperately, to our vision of a more splendid life for all. And so long as such an inspiring hope remains ever in the minds of our citizens it is difficult to become too disturbed over successive waves of emotional and economic discontent.

Under our present economic institutions we

waves of emotional and economic discontent.

Under our present economic institutions we have created in the 158 years, since 1776, as much wealth as has been accumulated in all Europe, outside of Russia, during four thousand years. With only 8 per cent of the world's population, we have, thru our economic and political institutions, been able to produce annually 40 per cent of the world's production of wealth.

We hear some people bemoan the fact that the spirit of achievement of this western land was nothing more than converting natural resources into wealth, and that with the frontier of almost spaceless land gone for all time, our emotional tension shall increase and our dream of a finer, broader life will vanish like a fog.

of a finer, breader life will vanish like a fog.

I, for one, have little patience with such views. The vision of achievement, progress and social contentment is as indestructible as the rays of the sun. And as to the passing of the frontier, there is a new frontier as spacious as the human mind. It is found in the laboratory by the student of research, who knows that exploitation of applied science will in effect open up the windows to a new world of attainment. I have confidence that in hysterical periods of transition from prosperity to panic, and back to prosperity, we shall ever cling to our ideal, just as we shall cling to those eternal rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

In the grain trade we like to feel that our great institution, our central market, has contributed in full measure to the national spirit of achievement. It was created to fill the needs of pioneers who had pushed westward in pursuit of that mental image of freedom and economic safety.

Before the days of railroads grain was hauled to Chicago over middly trails and also and

that mental image of freedom and economic safety.

Before the days of railroads grain was hauled to Chicago over muddy trails and along plank roads that sprawled out to the northwest and to the south. Finally when the grain began coming in such volume that uniform rules were necessary to its handling, the leading merchants met, and out of that meeting was born the Chicago Board of Trade, which, 68 years ago to-day, was hailed as a blessing to the grain grower. Rigid rules were at once laid down which have been observed thru the years for promoting uniformity, enforcing justice, and assuring fairness to all. In the course of time the Chicago Board of Trade became the greatest commodity exchange in the world, and has served as a pattern for other exchanges in this and foreign lands.

Perfecting the exchange system of distribution

served as a pattern for other exchanges in our and foreign lands.

Perfecting the exchange system of distribution was an easy task, but from that day sixty-eight years ago up to the present time every year has been marked by improvement in some branch of the farflung system involved in the movement of the farmers' grain from the country, and its distribution to consumers across the earth. Every advancement, every victory meant greater and greater responsibility; and just as public responsibility increases, so does the volume of criticism expand and become more intense.

So the commodity exchanges—even to a

responsibility increases, so does the volume of criticism expand and become more intense.

So the commodity exchanges—even to a greater extent than the securities market, the railroads and other semi-public institutions—have ever been a pivotal point in rural political agitation. Agitation of this character takes little note of the fact that courts and official bodies of inquiry have found in favor of the commodity exchanges; that werld renowned economists agree that the present method of marketing grain is the most economical in the handling of any staple foodstuff of any nation; that the spread between the price received by the farmer and the price paid by the consumer is so small that it is of no consequence in the general price structure; that the futures market with its hedging facilities provides ever-ready investment and speculative support which carries the risk of grain ownership from harvest to eonsumption.

All these indisputable facts have been ignored for years—even since the distant 'nineties when the so-called Hatch bills proposed abolition of the grain marketing system. Since that time, or for nearly half a century, selfish office seekers have assailed exchanges, along with other insti-

tutions, for the purpose of inflaming the public mind, and thus obtaining a few extra votes.

mind, and thus obtaining a few extra votes. It is apparent the nation has grown restive under this sort of harmful agitation. It is dawning upon a vast number of the citizenry that unnecessary attacks on institutions create fear; fear causes a rush to safety, a locking up of funds that should be in free distribution, a withdrawal from investments with subsequent dropping off in quoted values. Then comes the stoppage of forward buying, and then an increase in the number of unemployed.

Precisely those things happen; it cannot be disputed. That they should not be permitted to happen, every fair-minded man must agree. This does not mean that wrongs should not be corrected, but it does mean that the remedy should not be a hundred-fold worse than the

Commodity Exchange Bill.—There are some disturbing factors in the present situation with which I shall deal briefly. First, there is the pending commodity exchange bill. Sponsors of legislation harmful to commodity exchanges forget that the same legislation is equally harmful to the farmer.

get that the same legislation is equally harmful to the farmer.

The present situation is particularly interesting for the reason that the grain exchanges have only just begun to function under an extremely rigid code of practices. But even before we can give the code a trial we are drawn to Washington to oppose the new proposed commodity exchange law, which we are convinced would bring disruption to the grain markets. The vast numbers of workers who would be thrown out of employment would prove but a minor incident. The big fundamental factor concerns the welfare of agriculture. The new crops, a few weeks off, would move to market. But there would be no adequate hedging market to absorb these grain crops and to carry them from harvest to consumption. As a consequence there might result a serious collapse of grain prices which would carry downward the prices of other farm articles. Threat of Legislation Destructive.—I hope and

carry downward the prices of other farm articles. Threat of Legislation Destructive.—I hope and believe that no additional grain exchange legislation will be enacted at this critical time. There can be no doubt that this threat of legislation, together with a prohibitive 5 cent tax on every \$100 futures commodity trade, has been responsible for narrowing down the markets to the point where there is no genuine liquidity and no incentive for an upward price movement. It is one of the situations that has held back business progress.

Another cloud on the business barizon has

Another cloud on the business horizon habeen the stock exchange bill. It is drastic in the extreme, and, in the words of one critic, i would drive the securities business up the alley

Wagner Bill,—A hobgoblin in the eyes of business is the Wagner bill, designed to outlaw employer-dominated unions and make permanent the National Labor Board. Fear has been expressed that such a law would tend to destroy industrial peace and democracy. Educators, industrialists, and spokesmen for small business, characterize the bill as a step toward regimen-



Peter B. Carey, Pres. Chicago Board of Trade

tation of industry and one which would inevitably retard recovery.

securities Act.—Still another definite retard ant to business recovery is the Securities Law, which was passed a year ago. The law causes prospective borrowers to back away from new projects; uncertainties of the law alone have made them hesitate to seek new capital. It is quite plain that this law needs judicious amend ment to bring about more freedom in lending; which in turn will permit a revival of activity in the important industries being held in check.

In the important industries being held in check. The sooner we are past these threats of iegislation embodied in the commodity exchange bill, the stock exchange bill, the Wagner bill, and the sooner there is constructive amendment of the securities law, the better off will be business and the state of mind of the entire nation. Viewed from any angle they have proved boulders in the road to recovery.

Outlook Brighter.—For the early future the agricultural outlook is somewhat brighter. Moreover, it must be borne in mind that the full effects of inflation have not been felt. inflation is a slowly working process but the ultimate result is inevitably a higher scale of prices.

Turning to the industrial field we find similar

Turning to the industrial field we find similar hope.

Business truly wants to go ahead; in fact it has been tugging at the traces for a long time. Since the quick and courageous adjustment of the bank situation by President Roosevelt in March last year many lines have sought to push forward. Various factors, including the threats of adverse legislation and monetary uncertainty, have definitely retarded the movement. But in spite of these conditions there has been marked improvement. And to-day there are huge funds awaiting employment. These funds will be attracted both to labor-producing projects and to securities and commodities just as soon as the legislative skies have cleared.

Both governmental and private reports show

Both governmental and private reports show trade improvement.

We learn that retail trade is going along at the most rapid clip in four years.

Employment has been expanding.

Employment has been expanding.
Payrolls, says the Commerce Department, have reached the highest point since the latter half of 1931.
Manufacturing industries have been expanding the past sixty days.
The value of building construction contracts awarded in March indicated a turn in the tide.
Motor-car output has been the best in several years

Awarded in March indicated a turn in the tide.

Motor-car output has been the best in several years.

Steel mills have registered a gain slightly larger than seasonal.

The textile industry, and other substantial units in the industrial field, report greater activity and a brighter outlook.

All in all there is reason for confidence. While some complaint is heard that we are recovering less rapidly than certain European countries, I am of the confident belief that we need only an end of these threats of unwise legislation to sever the chains that retard a sound and energetic recovery.

And when that recovery has become a realization, we will find that the American dream of a more splendid life, the dream of freedom and happiness, is as deeply implanted as ever before; and we shall find, too, that those eternal principles of justice, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness have not been sacrificed.

On the occasion of its 86th anniversary the Chicago Board of Trade pledges its continued adherence to those high principles.

Rome Wheat Conference

The Wheat Advisory Commission meeting at Rome, Italy, has adjourned, and its price fixing sub-com'ite will meet in London, Eng.,

May 7. No changes were made in the 1933-34 crop year quotas, but the quotas for 1934-35 will be discussed at London.

All parties but Australia have assented to the suggestion by the United States that a fur-ther reduction of wheat acreage would be nec-

The Commission has refused to make public s price and quota plan that will be submitted to the various governments for their approval prior to the May 7 meeting; but it has leaked out that four men with wide powers will be designated under the agreement, to sit in London and control the world movements of

Quotas will be granted by the all-powerful four, and prices will be raised or lowered in the various countries, as far as exports are concerned, according to quota shipments. Sales below or above quotas will govern the increase or reduction in prices. The Advisory Commission considers this to be a good method of controlling quotas thru prices.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journals for publication.]

Trucks v. Small Elevators

Grain & Feed Journals: Small town grain elevators in this section are doomed by reason of good roads and truck traffic.-Charles H. Thurman, Archer Grain Co., Archer City, Tex.

Government Grades

Grain & Feed Journals: Again it seems true that when the government decides to handicap the grain trade, it goes ahead, regardless of justification. Sec'y Wallace recently issued new and revised grain standards, effective on small grains July 2, 1934; effective on corn and grain sorghums, Sept. 1.

The government held public hearings on the proposed changes. At practically every hearing the consensus of opinion opposed any change in the present standards. The trade ass'ns entered

In ordering the new standards the Sec'y of Agriculture took little cognizance of the wishes of the trade.—Fred K. Sale, Sec'y, Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n.

On the Wrong Track

Grain & Feed Journals: We have had advances on all commodities that we handle. Soft coal today is about 50c to \$1 higher than it was last year. Steel goods are higher, lumber is considerably higher, all due to the efforts on the part of the Government to improve business.

On the other hand, grain is lower than it was in January and how our farmers are going to find money to pay these advanced prices, we cannot even predict. Employment in the city has not increased, nor has the income of the business man shown any improvement to speak of, therefore these advanced prices in the cost of living raise the question of how business can be helped.

The Federal Government is certainly on the wrong track, and I wonder how the thing will end.—H. A. Hillmer, The H. A. Hillmer Co., Freeport, Ill.

Wait and Take What Comes

Grain & Feed Journals: Seems the brain trust must have a monopoly on ability, but there are a lot of things that are too deep for us. We do not know just what the bran measure was, but the way we have it guessed is that they will buy it to use in poisoning grasshoppers that are or may be eating wheat. If this be the correct guess then we pay the farmers to reduce acreage, then spend money killing the pests that are trying to help the government accomplish its end.

Now we are trying new methods to restore better times with some apparent temporary success, but during all this time we have said we could not figure out whether we were just coming out of or going into a panic. We cannot yet. We never did believe that an individual could spend himself out of debt, and we believe it is just as foolish for a county, state or nation

to attempt it.

Years ago we felt one could assemble some figures, take into account crop conditions and stuff like that, and feel justified in trying to draw some conclusions as to what prices might do. Not so any more. There is so much, such as inflation, devaluation, legislation and other uncertainties that no one can determine with any degree of certainty what may happen. and has been true for the past several years, and so far as we can see there is no indication of any let-up. Not a thing to do but just wait and take what comes.-Midwest Grain Co., Hutchinson, Kan.

Unanimous Opposition to Revised Grades Ignored

By Harry L. Robinson, pres. Associated Southwest Country Elevators

We regret that no consideration was given your code authority by the grain standards di-vision of the Department of Agriculture and by Sec'v of Agriculture Wallace to the vigorous and unanimous opposition of this region against the widespread changes proposed in wheat and

corn grades.

The Associated Southwest Country Elevators, was represented in the public hearing on the grain grade revisions held in Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 9 and 10, 1934, and protests were made against the changes in wheat and corn grades. Mr. E. C. Parker, Washington, chief of the Grain Division, acknowledged our notice that we would file a written protest with the depart-ment. The directors of the Southwest Country Elevators Ass'n, constituting the code authority for this region, did this on Feb. 14.

In opposing the changes in wheat and corn grades, the following resolution of the associa-

tion, stated our general objections

The directors of the Associated Southwest Country Elevators, this date, representing the country grain elevator industry of the States of Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska, Colorado, Texas, New Mexico, Arkansas and Louisiana adopted the following resolution:

Whereas, numerous revisions in the Federal Grain Standards are proposed in Miscellaneous Publication No. 173, United States Department of Agriculture, and

Whereas, such proposed changes in the grading of grain would work undue hardships on operators of country grain elevators by forcing the application of grades which are most rigid on the higher qualities and creating unnecessary further discounts on lower grades, and

Whereas the clearer operator and producer of grain, and

Whereas, the changes in grading as now proposed do not take into consideration a continuous and free outlet for all classes and quality of grain at prices commensurate with the true commercial value of such grain, and

commercial value of such grain, and
Whereas, the present Federal Grain Standards
have been in force since 1916, that it has required many years for the country trade to
become accustomed to the requirements of this
act for practical and fair application to all interests concerned, and that the present standards have proved satisfactory in a general way,
and

whereas, the technical and radical requirements of the new revisions do not reflect in any sense demands of the grain industry of this territory and that the proposed changes would undoubtedy bring about excessive discounts, working further hardships on the agricultural industry and benefiting no one; therefore be it Resolved, That the directors of the Associated Southwest Country Elevators, composed of producer and country elevator ass'ns representative of the 5,639 country grain elevators in the Southwest, do hereby oppose any changes in the present Federal Grain Standards, as applying to wheat and corn.

In addition to our association's objections, even more strenuous protests were made at the Kansas City hearing by farm organization leaders, individual producers, millers' organizations and individual processors, terminal elevator operators, grain exchanges and exporters. We do not recall a single witness who did not oppose changes in wheat and corn grades.

The opposition on the part of all emphasized that the most harmful consequences of the proposed changes in grades would be the heavy penalties imposed on farmers.

So far as the country elevator is concerned, the changes in grades will cause no end of confusion. A country grain buyer to safeguard his estimate of the value of grain would be compelled to set up a full grain testing laboratory. It can only result in limiting the outlet and lowering prices on all lower grades of wheat and corn.

An examination of the order by Secretary Wallace, emphasizes the determination of the department of agriculture to create more difficulties in the path of the producer who will soon be going to market with his new crop grain. Without going into detail, the more serious of these disturbances in the revised grades on wheat

Disturbances in the revised grades: All slightly sour and musty wheat will be graded "Sample" instead of No. 5, as at present. All wheat containing more than 10 smut balls

in 250 grams will be graded "smutty."

Wheat from 14 to 15½ per cent moisture must be classified as "Tough."

Moisture must be shown on all certificates.

The outstanding changes in corn grades The outstanding changes in corn grades are: Number of grades have been reduced from 6 to 5. All musty and sour corn will be graded "Sample" instead of No. 6, as at present. Moisture permitted in No. 4 corn, raised from 19½ to 20 per cent. Moisture in No. 5 corn, raised from 21½ to 23 per cent.

It is readily seen that this unnecessary tightof this territory will work to the detriment of the producer and create such uncertainty on the part of the country grain buyer that he will be reluctant to use his judgment in bidding for grain for fear that rigid grading will place the grain he ships to market in the discount class for by increasing the hazards it immediately reacts even on otherwise good quality grain. It has taken years for country elevators to acquaint themselves with the present grain standards and dealers are now paying farmers more money based on quality and can more readily deter-mine grades than has been possible in the many years the present standards have been in effect.

The Associated Southwest Country Elevators, reiterates its opposition to the changes in grades on wheat and corn, and urges every country elevator to write or wire their congressmen and Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, protesting this arbitrary action and demanding a reconsideration and rehearing of Southwest interests be-fore the new crop moves. It should be pointed out that no demands have been made by farmers, country elevators or any other branch of the industry for these changes.

In the establishment of a code for country grain elevators, the country elevator trade has extended the administration every possible cooperation. It is to be expected that our federal government will meet this industry half way, and not place such a severe handicap on the trade to jeopardize and seriously impair the efficiency and progress made by this important grain marketing industry.

A.A.A. Licensing Power Sustained

Judge Wm. H. Holly in the federal court at Chicago Apr. 14 upheld the power of the see'y of agriculture to fix the price of all milk produced and sold in the Chicago sales area whether it is produced in another state or produced and sold within the state.

The court issued a temporary injunction restraining Lloyd V. Shissler and the Peoples Dairy from continuing in business in violation of the A.A.A. licensing regulation for Chicago

milk distributors.

Less than half of the dealers are said to have been complying either by paying the full farm prices required or by turning in reports and checkoff payment required by Frank C. Baker, milk administrator.

Hearings on Commodity Exchange Control

CHAIRMAN MARVIN JONES: We have met this morning (Apr. 3) to consider H. R. 8829, a bill to amend the Grain Futures Act.

J. M. MEHL, assistant chief of the Grain Futures Administration, reviewed the history of grain futures legislation.

J. W. T. DUVEL, chief of the Grain Futures Administration, added to the history. He said "Concentrated buying or selling in amounts of 2,000,000 bushels or more results in an abnormal price movement in more than 80 per cent of the cases. Two traders held 32.6% of the cases. Two traders held 32,0% of the contracts open in the dominant future, their combined holdings being nearly 23,000,000 bus. short, in 1926. Experience teaches short sellers not to fight an advancing market but to do heavy selling after the top has been made."

JUDGE GOUGH of Amarillo wasted a lot of time of the com'ite. He said "Hedging is just

ROBERT P. BOYLAN, vice pres. Chicago Board of Trade, read a statement by Pres. Peter B. Carey. The volume of trading on the Chicago Board of Trade has been withered to about one-fifth of normal. Such a market would not be capable of absorbing the tremen-dous volume of hedges from the country when the new crop moves a few months hence. If this law is enacted there will be no futures market.

One of the chief reasons for the present lack of market liquidity is the prohibitive 5-cent tax on every \$100 future commodity trade. It should be removed.

E. J. GRIMES, Minneapolis, told of the Grain Exchange Code, and defended spreading operations

I would like to have Mr. Duvel's explanation why the Government Grain Stabilization Corporation buying 275,000,000 bus. of wheat was unable to control the market. Mr. Duvel stated the other day that one man or 16 men had gone in and controlled the market. It is very obvious that no one man, 16 men or 1600 men could hope to drive down the price of wheat in defiance of economic law. I would like to have you ask Mr. Duvel if he made any recommendation back in July that the advance in the market price should be checked.

HENRY I. HARRIMAN, pres. of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, told of the referendum conducted a few years ago, the overwhelming vote being in favor of the exchanges being free to adopt rules to correct any abuses. There are many advantages in a code over legislation, and a code is not so rigid as law.

C. V. ESSROGER, vice pres. First National Bank, Chicago, said he would like to see the code worked out rather than have new legislation. Speculation stabilizes the price, produces the market and makes grain available as col-

ROBERT P. BOYLAN, vice pres. of the Board of Trade, objected to the evident propaganda for anti exchange legislation by the Grain Futures Administration at this time beginning a proceeding against A. W. Cutten for deceiving the Grain Futures Administration as to his operations.

ARTHUR F. LINDLEY, pres. of the Board of Trade Clearing Corporation, objected to paragraph 2 of Sec. 4D of H.R. 8829, requiring a broker to handle customers' margins as trust funds. He told of a questionnaire requiring commission merchants to report how much they owe customers and how much customers owe

F. C. HOOSE, pres. of the Kansas City Board of Trade, explained the operation of that market and declared the bill would work a hardship on farmers and small grain handlers. HOWARD ELLIS, attorney of the Board of

Trade, went into the change made in the Cap-per-Volstead Act by the bill, under which cooperatives could rebate commissions to non-

SIEBEL C. HARRIS, Chicago: You cannot eliminate from the speculator the desire to take

the risk, and that is his right.

A telegram from C. H. Conaway, pres. of the Farmers National Grain Dealers Ass'n, was read, objecting to restrictions on grain market-

JENSEN, Hecla, S. D., a farmer, said speculation does not have any effect on the

LAWRENCE FARLOW, sec'y of the Illinois Farmers' Grain Dealers Ass'n, testified in opposition to the bill, asserting that the bill was unnecessary, and that speculation is indispensable as creating a market for grain.

Passing of One of Chicago's Oldest Grain Firms

The many friends of John J. Stream, expresident of the Chicago Board of Trade, will regret to learn that he is about to retire from the grain business. The immediate cause of his retirement is the taking over of his terminal elevator facilities by that quasi-governmental Farmers National Grain Corporation. The ethics of using government money as a club to outbid the old-established lessee of a terminal elevator is another story. Never before has a member of the Chicago Board of Trade been guilty of overbidding the present holder of a lease on a railroad elevator.

Charles Counselman was the pioneer who built all the country elevators on the Santa Fe from Chicago to Mendon. Mo., and who built the first Santa Fe Elevator at Chicago. Needing an office boy he accosted a Western Union Telegraph messenger boy at La Salle and Washington streets where the Board of Trade was then located, and asked him to take the job. The boy was John J. Stream and the time 54 years ago.

Mr. Stream's business experience, the embracing all branches of the grain trade, has always been with this firm of Chas. Counselman & Co., and its successors, the South Chicago Elevator Co., as partner and manager of Shaffer & Stream and as general manager of the J. C. Shaffer Grain Co.

The Santa Fe houses were turned over to Richardson & Co. in the early 90's and Counselman & Co. transferred their activities to the Rock Island. In the 90's Mr. Stream had charge of the country elevators.

The firm built the South Chicago elevators

of the Rock Island, built a transfer elevator at Englewood which burned, operated at one time 163 country elevators in Iowa, Kansas, Ne-



John J. Stream, Chicago, Ill.

braska and Oklahoma, the western houses being managed from a Kansas City office. Besides South Chicago Elevators "C and annex," and the firm operates an elevator at Sheldon,

Offices are maintained at St. Louis, Peoria, Bloomington, Rochelle, Decatur, Champaigu, Danville and Jacksonville, with correspondents at Hoopeston, Springfield and Bushnell, and in Iowa at Cedar Rapids, Spencer, Mason City and Waterloo.

The biggest job Mr. Stream had was as chief of the coarse grains division of the Government Food Administration Grain Corporation during the war, in charge of all the grain exchanges. He kept the grain exchanges open, which was an achievement to be proud of, when we consider that other exchanges were closed. His salary was \$1 a year, and while away at this work he received a letter from B. Frank Howard, publisher of a daily market report that his old job as messenger at \$3 a week was still open for him.

It is expected that the private wire offices of the firm will be disposed of late in April and

the elevator business late in June.

Oklahoma Co-Operative Re-Elects Officers

Old officers of the Oklahoma Farmers Cooperative Grain Dealers Ass'n were re-elected at the 18th annual convention held at the Oxat the 18th annual convention held at the Oxford Hotel, Enid, Apr. 5-6. They are: Paul E. Peeler, Elk City, pres.; E. J. Clark, Marshall, vice-pres.; Roy Bender, Enid, sec'y. The five directors elected are: C. L. Atherton. Red Rock; B. F. Cline, Medford; D. R. Durflinger, Vici; G. C. Hollis, Hinton, and H. H. Perebeer Leve. boom, Imo.

Closed business sessions were held. In a series of resolutions adopted on the second day, the ass'n commended the voluntary allotment plan for crop reduction, and begged Congress to grant the Bank for Co-operatives power to loan money for purchase of marketing facilities.

Processing Tax on Wheat to Be Increased

The processing tax on wheat now in force went into effect July 9, 1933, so as to apply on the whole 1933-34 crop; and it is likely the amount of the processing tax for the 1934-35 crop will be announced some time in June to

crop will be announced some time in June to take effect about July 1.

In calculating the new tax it is likely the Department of Agriculture will take the statistics for the month of May as the basis, which is what seems to have been done a year ago. In May, 1933, the farm price of wheat was 59 cents and the parity price was 90.2 cents. The difference of 30.2 was adopted as the processing tax 30 cents in round figures.

tax, 30 cents in round figures.

The latest statistics on farm price and parity price available are those for March, 1934, when the farm price was 70.9 and the parity price 106.1. The difference between these prices, of 35.2 cents, would indicate a processing tax of 35 cents, or 5 cents more than at present. The farm price runs about 17 cents under the nearest Chicago future; and if we assume the average of the May future during May will be 75 cents, the farm price would be about 58 cents, making a processing tax of 48 cents necessary to give the wheat grower his parity with the things he has to buy. The processing tax will be greater or less than 48 cents in proportion as the market price of wheat during May is lower or higher than the assumed 75 cents. This price may seem rather low; but recent utterances by Sec'y Wallace seem to favor getting down on an export basis and the April government crop report promises a large surplus for export. Wheat in Liverpool is very cheap, selling at about 45 gold cents, or 76 cents U. S.

paper.

It is possible that the new processing tax may be as high as 50 cents per bushel.

Crop Reports

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Byron, Ill., Apr. 10.—Wheat acreage 80%; condition 60%; 10% might be plowed up.—W. Ashelford, Mgr. Byron Elevator Co.

Welch, Okla., Apr. 15.—Oats prospect fine in this section; largest acreage ever sown; all up and plenty of moisture.-Cole Grain Co.

Storm Lake, Ia., Apr. 19.—Oat seeding is well advanced. Some sections report all of them planted.—A. G. Torkelson, Lamson Bros. & Co.

West Jefferson, O., Apr. 14.—Wheat acreage reduced about 5%; none to be plowed up. Oats acreage about the same as 1933.—John Murray

Belton, Tex., Apr. 14.-Wheat condition 100%; wheat acreage 90%. Corn acreage 120%. Oats acreage 85%. Prospects for crop good.—D. B.

Hammon, Okla., Apr. 7.—Wheat acreage about the same as last year; in good condition. Oats about same as last year.—H. M. Cope Grain Co., by H. M. Cope.

Young America, Ind., Apr. 9.—Acreage of wheat 90% of 1933; condition at this time looks nearly 100%; it is likely none will be plowed up.-G. Jacobson.

Cortner, Tenn., Apr. 14.—Wheat acreage 100% of 1933; average condition; no reseeding. Looks like average crop of oats and corn. Spring is late.—A. J. Cortner.

Bonham, Tex., Apr. 16.—Wheat 20% less than last year; oats 20% larger; corn 20% larger. Quite a bit of damage to wheat and oats by green bugs.-Wells & Humphrey

Bertram, Tex., Apr. 16.—Practically no wheat planted; what little is planted is doing fine. Oats is about 80% of normal; corn about 110% of normal.—D. C. Reed & Co.

Archie, Mo., Apr. 13.—Wheat acreage 20% over last year; condition 100%; looks good, no acreage abandonment. Oats acreage increased 20%, thru sowing and up to a good stand.—G. E

Clarion, Ia., Apr. 13.—No wheat to speak of raised in this section. About the usual amount of oats will be sown or 5% less, and the usual amount of barley and 10% less corn.—Burt Grain Co.

Archer City, Tex., Apr. 14.—Wheat acreage in this locality about 90% of last year; none in prospect of being plowed up. A slight increase in oats acreage.—Archer Grain Co., Charles H.

Falls City, Neb., Apr. 14.—Increase of 20% in wheat in county; condition 100%; no subsoil moisture. Increase in oats small; oats sown moisture. Increase in oats small; oats sown and up. Corn acreage will be less by 20 to 25%. Lots of clover sowed on corn land.—J. C. Norris.

Denver, Tenn., Apr. 14.—Wheat acreage 50% above last year; plants looking fine; very little, if any, abandoned. No oats grown here. About 90% of a normal crop of corn will be planted. Farming will begin here next week if weather is favorable.—Duck River Grain Co.

Henderson, Ky., Apr. 17.—The wheat crop boks fine but the acreage is nothing like it has been in past years, but is larger than it has been for the past two years. Acreage of corn to be planted will be about as usual.—W. C. Boyle & Co., by W. C. Boyle.

Brush, Colo., Apr. 14.—Wheat acreage normal; condition 90%; abandonment very little. Corn acreage fully normal on intentions to plant. Conditions look more favorable for a good crop of all grains, etc., than has been the case for five years.—Brush Elevator, H. Hanson.

Evansville, Ind.-Wheat in southern Indiana is looking good, altho a good rain is needed. The rainfall during the past four months has been below the average. Many farmers will sow oats. Corn acreage will be under that of last year.—W. B. C.

Hallam, Neb., Apr. 14.—Condition of wheat in this locality at the present time is fine. Acreage reduced 25% from a year ago. No wheat plowed up. Oats acreage increased considerably. Corn acreage reduced. or will be, about 20%. Soil

Weilersville, O., Apr. 14.-The wheat acreage Weilersville, O., Apr. 14.—The wheat acreage in our section is about the general average—some reduced but others increased; the condition is very good, and practically none to be plowed up. No oats sown yet; the acreage will be normal. Corn acreage will be reduced some by the "Reduction Plan."—A. C. M. Fetter.

Delia, Kan., Apr. 19.—There is about four times as many avers of wheat here as there was

times as many acres of wheat here as there was last year and wheat and oats look fine, altho a little dry, and some report green bugs, but not to amount to much. Corn planting will start in about another week. Farmers report the ground in fine condition for planting corn, only a little dry.—Delia Grain Co., by H. R. Miller, Prop.

Earleton, Kan., Apr. 20.—Wheat 10% increase in acreage; 10% damaged by green bugs badly. Flax acreage 10% increase, good stand. Oats 20% increase, 100% prospect. Corn acreage 25% decrease, 50% planted. Top soil good, subsoil fair. Pasture 75% of average, sod slow in starting, drought last season damaged sod.—George Brothers, by E. A. George.

College Park, Md., Apr. 12.—The wheat crop is now indicated to be about 7,460,000 bus., greater than the crop of either 1933 or 1932, but smaller than average. The crop has been slow in starting growth this spring, but if average weather conditions prevail between now and harvest, yields per acre are expected to average between 19 and 20 bus.—Richard C. Ross, Ag. Stat. for Maryland Crop Reporting Service.

College Park, Md., Apr. 12.—Condition of winter wheat in Delaware on Apr. 1 is reported at 80%, which is 5% below the condition on Apr. 1 last year. Indications point to a production of about 1.350,000 bus. of wheat, comand the following the followin

Sudlersville, Md., Apr. 18.—We had plenty of snow and plenty of cold weather during the winter and our wheat looks better than it has for several years, with every indication of a full average crop. The acreage is about 15% less than usual, as nearly all of our farmers signed up with the government for the acreage reduction. Very few oats are sown here. We anticipate a normal corn acreage. The abandoned acreage of wheat in this section will be very light.—Dudley G. Roe.

Columbus, O., Apr. 16.—Ohio winter wheat on Apr. 1 gave indication of a crop of 31,248,000 bus., compared with 34,732,000 bus. in 1933. Average condition of the crop was 74% of normal, compared with 76% one year ago. While no estimate of abandonment will be made until May 1, the situation at present indicates only a small loss of planted acreage. Rye condition on Apr. 1 was 79% of normal, against 83% one year ago.—Glenn S. Ray, of the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service.

Topeka, Kan., Apr. 14.—The leasing of Blue Stem pastures to the first of April was the highest since 1930. Seventy per cent of the pastures have been leased compared with 35% Demand from Southwest cattlemen has been good and it is expected that the in-shipments will be a little early with fairly heavy receipts during April. The condition of pastures is 82% of normal compared with 73% a year ago, Recent rains have improved the feed and helped to relieve the shortage of stock water.— K. Reed, Ag. Stat.

Odessa, Wash., Apr. 10.-Favorable weather has made grain grow rapidly and wheat stands from six inches to a foot high in this region is virtually out of danger of soil blowing, so farmers consider crop prospects bright. Vol-unteer wheat, which shows up best, promises, with a continuation of warm weather, to start heading in two weeks. Much of the volunteer wheat would be allowed to stand for harvesting were it not for allotment money received here to curtail crop production, so farmers will have to plow under a good crop.—F. K. H.

to plow under a good crop.—F. K. H.

Minneapolis, Minn., Apr. 14.—Seeding operations in the Northwest are progressing at the present time as, generally speaking, the top soil is in good working condition. The government map of the precipitation during last March shows that Montana received a normal, or larger, amount of moisture, but North Dakota, South Dakota and Minnesota received about 75% of normal. However, the snows and rains of the last month have put the top soil in good condition, but everywhere there is a decided

getting dry, need rain. Pastures coming slowly. lack of subsoil moisture. It is still too early to tell anything about the flaxseed acreage this year, but the outlook is that the total acreage of all grains and seeds will be slightly below that of last year.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Chenoa, Ill., Apr. 19.—Did not have any winter or spring wheat here. Oats acreage will be, say, 5 to 10% higher, and all sown now, under good soil conditions. Corn acreage will be reduced 15 to 20%. Lots of spring plowing is already done; ground in fine condition. Surface moisture is fair, but we have a deficiency of subsoil moisture, as we have had it unusually dry since last fall.—C. W. Parry.

Madison, Wis., Apr. 17.—Weather conditions up to the beginning of April were characterup to the beginning of April were characterized by a lack of moisture and an absence of snow. Since Apr. 1 there have been general rains with exceedingly heavy downpours in the northwestern part of the state, which has partly overcome the moisture deficiency. For Wisconsin the Apr. 1 condition of winter wheat was 67% of normal, compared with 76% a year ago. While there was a small crop of 464,000 bus. harvested last year, it is anticipated that the winter wheat production this year will probnarvested last year, it is anticipated that the winter wheat production this year will probably be lower than a year ago and will not exceed 377,000 bus. The condition of rye Apr. 1 follows the trend of winter wheat and is about 67% of normal. Last year rye was 75% of normal.—Wis. Crop Reporting Service.

Topeka, Kan., Apr. 10.—Condition of winter wheat is 70% of normal, compared with 37% a year ago; present indications are that abandonment will be about 17%. Crop prospects are good in the eastern third of the state, fair in the central and south-central portions and the the central and south-central portions and the outlook is poor in the southwest. Wheat thruout the state is well rooted, but subsoil moisture is deficient generally and surface moisture is lacking in some counties, which have not shared in recent rains. Since Apr. 1 green bugs have become numerous in some counties and under favorable conditions for their development might be a considerable factor in reducing promight be a considerable factor in reducing production. Little hessian fly is in evidence. Condition of rye is 78% of normal, compared with 59% last April. Only 48,000 acres was sown last fall and a substantial portion of this will be used for pasture.—F. K. Reed, U. S. Dept. of Ag., and J. C. Mohler, State Board of Ag.

Springfield, Ill., Apr. 11.—Illinois winter wheat condition is above average and the present outlook is for a crop of 29.601,000 bus., which is 11% larger than last year's crop. In every sec-11% larger than last year's crop. In every section of the state winter wheat condition shows much improvement over that of last month. Top growth was frozen back by the cold wave in late January, which occurred at a time when there was little or no snow covering, but now all fields are green and growing. Indications point to only a slight abandonment of acreage. The stand is good as a rule and the amount of stooling is above average. The Apr. 1 condition of winter wheat is reported at 83%, compared with 77% a year ago. Illinois rye condition on Apr. I was about average. Progress of field work is up to normal. In the southern part of the state most of the oats had been sown first of the month and at the end of the week about half of the state acreage had been sown. The bulk of the seeding is now completed. There is enough surface moisture for present needs but the supply of subsoil mois-ture is very short.—Illinois and Federal Depts.

Apr. 11.-The Apr. 1 condition of Montana's winter wheat crop was 78% of normal, compared with 65% a year ago. The presmai, compared with 55% a year ago. The present condition of the crop would indicate a production of but 7,756,000 bus., compared with 6,166,000 bus. in 1933. Winter wheat is relatively a small portion of Montana's total wheat tively a small portion of Montana's total wheat production. Mar. 1 planting intentions of Montana farmers for spring wheat acreage indicated a reduction of 15% or more compared with the 1928-1932 average seedings, due to the wheat allotment program. Seeding operations have been held up somewhat by wet weather, but during the next several deviations. weather, but during the past several days ideal weather conditions have prevailed, with present prospect that seeding will be quite general after the middle of the month. Condition of the winter rye crop in Montana on Apr. 1 was 76% of normal, compared with 79% a year ago. Farm stocks of wheat in Montana on Apr. 1 were less than half as large as a year ago, totaling 8,702,000 bus., compared with 20,576,000 bus. a year ago. Stocks of oats on farms in Montana on Apr. were 3,256,000 bus., compared with 5,239,000 bus. a year ago.—Jay G. Diamond, Sr. Ag. Stat.

Channing, Tex., Apr. 20.-The wheat this year will be 90% failure. Farmers will plant grain sorghums.—Channing Elevator Co.

Gruver, Tex., Apr. 17.—Our wheat prospect here is fair; with one or two good rains, will make a fair crop.—Guy B. Reed.

Chenevville, Ill., Apr. 19.—Wheat acreage 90%; condition 85%, compared to last year. Coacreage 85%; oats 100%.—C. C. Harlan & Co.

Clutier, Ia., Apr. 19.—There has not been as much oats sown this year as last year, but more barley has been put out. Seeding is finished.—

Coles, Ill., 18.—Wheat condition fect, compared to 1933, 110; none to be plowed up. Acreage to oats, 75%; acreage to corn, to 80%.—Ed. Morris.

Williamsport, O., Apr. 18.—Wheat looks splen did, fully as good as last year; less acreage, due to reduction act. Corn acreage reduced 15%.— Clark K. Hunsicker.

Coal City, Ill., Apr. 18 .-- Very little wheat and rye sown here on account chinch bug infestation The oat acreage about normal; corn last year. reduced about 20% .- J. W. Bookwalter.

Billings, Mo., Apr. 20.—We have a small acreage of wheat; none will be plowed up. We have millions of green bugs doing alarming destruction.—J. Hering.

Greenfield O., Apr. 23.-Wheat acreage about 2 to 5% less than last year. Wheat in good condition, probably 10% better than last year. None plowed up.—Styerwalt Milling Co.

Cedar Creek, Neb., Apr. 20.—Acreage compared with last year of wheat and oats is about the same. Altho we need some moisture, the condition is very good, about 80%.—Farmers Elevator Co., Edw. Kelly.

Apr. 20.—Very Wadena (Fowler p. o.), Ind., little wheat raised in this territory. A normal oat crop put out; in good condition. About 80% of farmers signed up to reduce corn 20%.— Wadena Grain Co.

Libertyville, Ia., Apr. 18.—Acreage of wheat is if anything slightly larger than last year. Looks good. No abandonment as yet. Oats about average. Corn slightly less than last year.

Warsaw, O., Apr. 19.—Wheat acreage reduced 10 to 15%; none being plowed up; prospect fair to good. Oats seeding late and at least 13% less acreage.—Warsaw Elevator Co., C. D. Johnston, Mgr.

Greensboro, Md., Apr. 20.-Wheat in this section looks about normal, with somewhat reduced acreage. The farmers are not accepting the A.A.A. corn program.—Greensboro Mills, G. W. Riddleberger.

Corydon, Ky., Apr. 12.—We have sown about the same acreage of wheat as a year ago. Present indications are that none will be plowed up, as almost all of our wheat is looking good. Corn acreage will be smaller.—Corydon Milling Co.

Akron, Colo., Apr. 21.—Acreage of winter wheat about 50% of normal; acreage of spring grains the same. Everything up to a good start but getting dry; no subsoil moisture.—D. J. Llewellyn, Mgr. Colorado Milling & Elvtr. Co.

Holdenville, Okla., Apr. 20.-There is no wheat grown in this county this year nor in recent years. There is a small increase in corn acreage, probably 10% increase ih oats over last year.—Holdenville Mill & Elevator Co.

Dundee, Kan., Apr. 21.-Acreage 90% of last year's seeded acreage; condition 80% normal; abandonment, 3%, will be replaced mostly by corn. Oats seeded 90% of last year's. Corn to be seeded, 80% of last year's.—John J. Law.

Charleston, Ill., Apr. 18.-Wheat acreage percharleston, III., Apr. 18.—Wheat acreage perhaps 50% over last year. None will be plowed up. Some less acres to oats, and perhaps 20% less to corn. Almost everyone signed up with Government to reduce 20%. Wheat condition extra good.—Charleston Elevator Co.

Danville, Ky., Apr. 19.—Wheat acreage one-third less than last year; condition good; about 5% abandoned; small oats crop; rye crop short. Most of farm lands planted to Korean lespedeza; it is taking the place of red clover. Smaller corn crop to be planted.—Anderson & Spilmer.

Freeport, Ill., Apr. 23.—The weather is very dry here, practically no rain for weeks. A shortage of hay is reported thruout this section. Meadows and pastures have made no growth up to date. This, together with the fact that the 1933 crop of small grain was very small, may bring about a very serious situation before long.

Baird, Tex., Apr. 18.-Acreage in wheat 20% less than last year. There is none being plowed up. Oats acreage also smaller than a year ago. Corn acreage very limited, do not raise much corn here. Prospects for wheat and oats extra good, harvest should begin last of May to 1st of June.—B. L. Boydstun.

Bay City, Tex., Apr. 16.-No wheat planted in this section. Unable to state just how much corn has been planted or will be, as rains lastthe farmers to plant their corn two and three times. Ground still wet. All crops will be late this year.—Carter Grain Co., Inc.

Decatur, Ill., April 21.—It is a real treat to drive through the country and see the wheat fields. Good stand with the most beautiful green color. For several weeks weather has been ideal for the plant to stool and prospects are very promising at present. However, a nice rain would be welcome, as subsoil moisture is deficient

would be welcome, as subson molecular cient.

Most oats are coming up nicely, look like a good stand. A warm rain now would work wonders. Clover, alfalfa, and pastures good to excellent. Spring farm work has been progressing rapidly. The ground is working up like a garden. Believe 90% of corn ground has been plowed and is now ready to be disked, harrowed and planted as soon as ground is warm enough for the seed.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Pullman, Wash., Apr. 14.—Wheat acreage is about 10% less than last year due to wheat reabout 10% less than last year due to wheat reduction program. The crop condition at present looks slightly above the average, with a fair amount of moisture; however, much depends on the weather during the next 50 days. No corn is raised. Oats are a minor crop; an average is expected.—Pullman Grain Growers, Inc.

Dunlap, Kan., Apr. 20.-Wheat acreage normal, condition fair, but weather is dry and there are lots of green bugs. Oats acreage average; oats have come up well, but it is too cold and dry for oats; farmers are planting corn. Will need more moisture, as we have had the driest winter and spring I ever witnessed.—J. B. Lamb, Dunlap Mer. Co.

Dodge City, Kan., Apr. 20,-Southwest Kansas acreage is approximately 20% to 25% under last year. About 25% of this will be abandoned account dry weather and wind damage. Condition at this writing on balance is about 60%. All sections extremely dry. Wheat suffering severely for lack of moisture. Immediate rains necessary to save crop. No oats or corn raised necessary to save crop. No oats or cor. here.—The Dodge City Flour Mills, J. J.

Springfield, Ill., Apr. 18.—Much farm work was accomplished, including plowing for corn. Winds were rather high the first part of the week, and surface soil dried rapidly. Good rains are needed to replenish the marked deficiency of subsoil moisture, and warm weather to promote rapid growth. Winter grains continued to improve and condition is now mostly good to excellent. Spring wheat is all sown and oats are practically all sown, and both of those crops are coming up well, with the early sown making good growth.—E. W. Holcomb, U. S. Dept. of Ag. Springfield, Ill., Apr. 18.—Much farm work was

Manhattan, Kan., 18.-An improvement Apr. of 3 million bus in the indicated Kansas wheat crop since the official Apr. 1 estimate is forecrop since the official Apr. I estimate is fore-cast. The probable yield is placed at 127 million bus, compared with the government April esti-mate of 124 million and a 1933 crop of 57 million. The predicted increase in production this season has caused many to say that the wheat adjustment plan has been a failure in this season has caused many to say that the wheat adjustment plan has been a failure in Kansas. However, Director Harry Umberger of the Kansas State College extension service explains that the AAA asked for a reduction from the 5-year average production from 1928 to 1932. -Ag. Dept., Kansas State College.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Apr. 11.—The Apr. 1 condition of Oklahoma wheat was 71% of normal, compared with 49% on Apr. 1, 1933. Indicated production is about 40,172,000 bus., compared with 33,095,000 bus. in 1933. Thruout the main wheat section the condition of wheat is In the northwest district the winter drouth, together with the severe windstorms resulted in considerable wheat being blown out. High winds have occurred, drying out the ground and blowing the soil so that subsoil moisture is deficient. Rains were general the first and last weeks of March, materially benefits. fiting wheat. Recent rains, however, have failed to cover the northwest with any but light showers, which were not sufficient. Greenbugs are numerous in several counties of the central district and in almost all counties of the north-central district. Some abandonment, due to greenbugs, has already occurred and unless warm, dry weather checks the ravages of this pest, the damage from this source may become large. Thruout the west-central district the wheat had been needing rain badly and some of the light soil had blown out by high winds, but recent rains should help wheat considerably in this district. The condition of rye on Apr. 1 was reported at 69% of normal, compared with 51% on Apr. 1, 1933.—K. D. Blood and S. Bryan, Stat., U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Minneapolis, Minn., Apr. 11.—The drouth of last summer, which took such heavy toll of grain crops, extended into the fall and winter months, causing farmers and business men grave concern over the prospect of another sea-son with so little promise of adequate moisture reserves. While certain limited areas, notably in northern Minnesota and northeastern North Dakota, received a fair amount of snow during the winter, the ground in a large proportion of the entire territory has been practically bare, of the entire territory has been practically bare, and there is little or no reserve moisture in the subsoil. During the past two weeks, however, snow or rain in varying amounts has been received over practically the entire Northwest, and a more optimistic feeling prevails. The topsoil is generally in good working condition. The amount of fall plowing was about normal in Minnesota and investor activities of sections. in Minnesota and in some sections of eastern North Dakota but distinctly below normal in the North Dakota but distinctly below normal in the balance of the territory. Seeding is now general in southern districts, and, given favorable weather conditions, rapid progress will be made during the next two weeks thruout the entire Northwest. There is apparently no serious scarcity of seed except in certain limited districts. Most farmers will be able to finance their own seeding operations altho a great many will avail themselves of government assistance. In the greater part of South Dakota. sistance. In the greater part of South Dakota and some sections of central and western North Dakota, feed is scarce and farm horses are in poor condition, which will probably have some effect on the amount of land seeded. It is too [Concluded on page 341.]

Government Crop Report

Washington, D. C., Apr. 10.—The Crop Reporting Board of the Department of Agriculture makes the following report:

	———Ap	ril 1 Con	dition-	
	Average			
	1922-31		1933	1934
Crop		Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Winter wheat	79.2	75.8	59.4	74.3
Rye	.,, 83,3	79.0	72.5	63.8
Pasture	81.7*	73.8	72.0	67.1
GRAIN STOCKS	ON FAR	MS ON	APRII	L 1

1934 1,000 Crop bus. 625,086 118,772 429,885 bus. 913.666 169,990 365,794

*8-year average, 1924-31. †Data based on corn for grain WINTER WHEAT

April Condition 1933 1934 Per cent ——Production Harvested Ir 27-31 1933 Indicated Harvested 1927-31 1933 Thousand Bus. 18,080 15,678 29,431 34,732 27,401 22,344 31,611 26,592 3,284 2,370 State 7,422 20,225 62,866 175,876 2,002 9,375 9,582 1,679 3,661 2,969 2,950 Kans. Del. . Md. . Va C. 2,950 52,641 39,653 9,016 12,950 15,491

... 59.4 74.3 351.030 IT S 632,061 *These figures are based on the estimated seeded acreage less probable abandonment from usual causes and make no allowance for reduction of acreage which producers may make in order to comply with present or future wheat

Oreg. Calif.

Grain Movement

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

West Jefferson, O., Apr. 14.—Grain in farmers' hands 1%.—John Murray & Son.
Greenfield, O., Apr. 23.—Old crop wheat practically used up.—Styerwalt Milling Co.

Billings, Mo., Apr. 20.—No corn and oats to ship out.—J. Hering.

Archie, Mo., Apr. 13.—Wheat 10% in farmers' hands, oats 30% and corn 30%.—G. E. Marshall.

Brush, Colo., Apr. 14.—Ten per cent of corn in farmers' hands.—Brush Elevator, Hanson.

Belton, Tex., Apr. 14.—Nearly all of the old grain is out of the farmers' hands.—D. B. Porter.

Byron, Ill., Apr. 10.—Grain remaining in farmers' hands 25%.—W. H. Ashelford, Mgr. Byron Elevator Co.

Corydon, Ky., Apr. 12.—There is a very small amount of grain in farmers' hands, not more than one crop in 50.—Corydon Milling Co.

Baird, Tex., Apr. 18.—There is very little grain held in this county; a good many farmers are buying feed.—B. L. Boydstun.

Danville, Ky., Apr. 19.—No wheat left in country; quite a lot of corn; hay all gone.—Anderson & Spilman.

Williamsport, O., Apr. 18.-No oats for shipment. Not over 10% of old corn back on the farms for market.—Clark K. Hunsicker.

Coles, Ill., Apr. 18.—In farmers' hands: No wheat; 10% of oats; about 25% of corn.—Ed Morris

Charleston, Ill., Apr. 18.—Ten per cent of corn on farms; practically no wheat or oats on farms.—Charleston Elevator Co.

Albany, N. Y.—A cargo of Polish rye arrived pr. 20, increasing the 3,000,000 bus of Polish and Argentine rye on hand at that point.

Pullman, Wash., Apr. 14.—Thirty-eight per cent of last year's wheat crop is still in the farmers' hands.—Pullman Grain Growers, Inc.

Dunlap, Kan., Apr. 20.—Old corn is well fed up, and no oats and very litle wheat in farmers hands.—J. B. Lamb, Dunlap Mer. Co.

Cheneyville, Ill., Apr. 19.—In farmers' hands: Corn, 75%; oats, 25%; 90% of corn sealed.—C. C. Harlan & Co.

Hammon, Okla., Apr. 7.—Ten per cent of wheat in farmers' hands yet.—H. M. Cope Grain Co., by H. M. Cope.

Young America, Ind., Apr. 9.—About 35% of the old wheat at this time is in farmers' hands. -G. Jacobson.

Clarion, Ia., Apr. 13.—About 25% of the oats is in the farmers' hands, and about 75% of the corn sealed by the government.—Burt Grain Co.

Denver, Tenn., Apr. 14.—No wheat in farmers' hands, but they are holding about 30% of the 1933 corn crop.—Duck River Grain Co.

Archer City, Tex., Apr. 14.—Nearly all grain is out of farmers' hands.—Archer Grain Co., Charles H. Thurman.

Cortner, Tenn., Apr. 14.—Estimated 35% of the corn crop is in farmers' hands; very small amount of wheat and oats.—A. J. Cortner.

Bertram, Tex., Apr. 16.—We practically had a feed crop failure last year and all feed has been fed to livestock during this winter.—D. C Reed & Co.

Henderson, Ky., Apr. 17.—There is very little wheat in possession of the farmer, but there is quite a lot of corn.—W. C. Boyle & Co., by quite a lot o W. C. Boyle.

Falls City, Neb., Apr. 14.—No wheat in farmers' hands. Very little corn that is not sealed; in fact, feeders are paying 5 to 8 cents premium over market for corn.—J. C. Norris.

Warsaw, O., Apr. 19.—All grain well used up; a surplus of hay on farms to carry over. Prices on farm crops a little improved.—Warsaw Elevator Co., C. D. Johnston, Mgr.

Bay City, Tex., Apr. 16.—Very little corn left

on farms, none for shipment and barely enough to run those that have some.—Carter Grain Co.,

Holdenville, Okla., Apr. 20.—No grain in farmers' hands. We are getting corn supplies from Kansas City and Nebraska.—Holdenville Mill &

Clutier, Ia., Apr. 19.—Oats has been fed more than before on account of all the corn being sealed; about 20% oats in farmers' hands. There is about 80% of corn in farmers' hands at present.—M. E. Mundt.

Springfield, Ill., Apr. 11.—Illinois farm reserves of corn and oats are about one-half those of last year, and farm wheat stocks amount to two-thirds of those a year ago. Corn and wheat reserves are somewhat higher than the average but oats reserves are short.—Illinois and Federal Depts. of Ag.

Streator, Ill., Apr. 20.—This last drop in the market is causing the farmers to hurry into the government sealing proposition. There were no oats to begin with, and with the corn being sealed so freely our territory looks forward to the dullest three months we've known in a good many years.—H. A. Stotler, The Stotler Grain

Apr. 20.—If present crop pros-Chicago, Ill., pects follow through, there is likely to be a surplus of close to 350,000,000 bus in the United States, whereas a carry-over of 150,000,000 bus to the next season would be plenty; so that 200,000,000 bus of wheat must be disposed of by export or thru other channels than normal consumption in order to re-establish a sound fundamental condition.—Uhlmann Grain Co.

mental condition.—Uhlmann Grain Co.

St. Louis, Mo., Apr. 12.—No corn was shipped into St. Louis today, for sale at the Merchants Exchange, for the first time in about 40 years.

Ten carloads per day is the average received during the corn movement season from Dec. 1 to June 1. This unique situation is due to the government's loan of 45 cents per bu. to farmers, who, at the prevailing market price, are 11 cents per bu. ahead by letting the government hold the corn.

Canadian Wheat Supply

Ottawa, Ont., Apr. 20.—Canadian wheat in store Apr. 13 amounted to 220,823,304 bus., against 222,765,772 the preceding week and 224,362,050 bus. a year ago. Most of this wheat was in Western country elevators, 103,235,452 bus., and 73,034,332 bus. at Fort William.

Canadian wheat in the United States amounted to 3,817,633 bus., of which 426,004 bus. was in store at Buffalo, 1,667,362 bus. at New York and 1,498,000 bus. at Albany. N. Y. This compared with 4,896,843 bus. on the same date last year of which 3,740,278 bus. was located at Buffalo, 138,822 bus. at New York and 280,819 bus. at Boston. Boston.

United States wheat in Canada was shown as 2,228,643 bus., compared with 6.319,030 bus. last year, as reported by R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician.

Humpty Dumpty Has Another Fall

In line with Humpty Dumpty's historical fall and the efforts of the king's assistants to put him together again, wheat is still in the hands of a legion of experimenters who are endeavoring to lift it up from its lamentable tumble to at least a sitting posture, but so far have been unsuccessful in spite of the fact that they have tried everything from A B C to X Y Z.

In other words, wheat prices, measured in In other words, wheat prices, measured in terms of gold, are only slightly above the record low levels of a little more than a year ago, notwithstanding the various nostrums applied and the vast sums of American taxpayers' money expended, while the farmer, who was supposed to be the beneficiary of all these things, today, by reason of the rising cost of manufactured articles fords himself in as bed manufactured articles, finds himself in as bad, if not a worse predicament than before.

Realization of this fact possibly accounts for the government's reputed consideration of a move to increase the processing tax on wheat from 30 to 40 cents a bushel in the near future. The market effect of this suggestion, however, appears not to have been very helpful, but rather the reverse.—Hulburd, Warren & Chan-

Concrete Elevator Tips Toward

Presumably the famous leaning tower of Pisa suffered in the beginning from insecure footing, and having settled as much as the soil would let it, has stood for centuries at an angle, as a monument to the way towers should not be built. Towers should rear straight upward, plumb against the pull of gravity, as should grain elevators; but a tower normally has only its own weight to carry and its settling a little more on one side than on the other does not create so great a hazard as 130 ft. of heavy reinforced concrete grain elevator, with the shifting loads it must carry. Consequently when the new concrete elevator of the Cimarron Cooperative Equity Exchange started to tip toward the track its owners became somewhat excited.

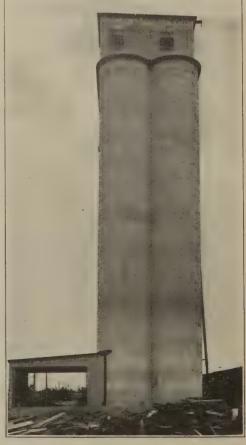
The organization's new elevator necessarily has a shallow pit because at Cimarron, Kans. water is close to the surface and a deep pit would suffer from seepage. The leg well ex-tends downward only 16 ft. below grade. The four concrete tanks are 14 ft. in diameter and 110 ft. high, being surmounted by a 20 ft. cu-The concrete walls are 6 inches thick. On the north side is a 32x20 ft. double drive-

The tanks and interstice with the two divided dump sinks give storage room for 97,300

bus. of wheat.

Two all steel truck lifts, taking air from a single compressor tank, kept at pressure by a 5 h. p. enclosed motor with automatic shut-off, dump the trucks and wagons in the driveway. Grain drops thru wide grates into the designated dump pits and thru a large iron pipe to the leg boots. Two steel and concrete legs encase leg boots. Two steel and concrete legs encase 14 inch, 5-ply rubber belts with V cups set close together and each has a rated elevating capac-

one 40 h. p. Fairbanks Morse enclosed motor in the cupola runs both legs, transmitting its power thru a silent chain to a counter-shaft



Concrete elevator at Cimarron, Kan., leaning toward tracks. [See facing page.]

and from it to the head-shafts thru roller chains. Clutches are arranged to cut out either or both legs. All shafts have anti-friction bearings.

Heads and spouting are of steel, with distribution thru a double distributor. On each elevator head is a sucker cleaner with a direct-connected 5 h. p. enclosed motor. On the scale floor beneath the head floor is a 2,000 bu. Fairbanks hopper scale. A motor operated belt elevator carries employes up and down between floors.

According to the verbal report of Chas. Herron, manager of the Cimarron Cooperative Equity Exchange, and other observers, the elewas completed early in the second week of July and they started to put wheat into it. On July 11 they had a heavy run, taking in over 30,000 bus. This brought the total load in the house to about 60,000 bus., evenly distributed among the bins. Between 4 and 6 o'clock p. m. that day the elevator began to tip to the southeast. Within 2 hours it was over two feet out of plumb.

The elevator broke away from the driveway wall. A widening crack appeared between the floor, roof and pillars of the driveway and the

walls of the tanks.

Efforts were immediately made by the con-Efforts were immediately made by the contractor's superintendent, who was still on the job, to bring tanks back into line. The elevator was unloaded in so far as possible and the north bins reloaded. The iron pipes under the dumps were cut; holes were dug under the north side of the elevator and filled with water to soften the earth. During the next few days the elevator came back about a foot, but was still approximately 17 inches out of line on July 29, when there was some fear of it beginning to lean again under the lead of 90 000 bus ning to lean again under the load of 90,000 bus. of wheat it was then carrying. A plumb line with a window weight for a plumb, dropped over the 11½ inch coping at the top of the tanks on the south side, while somewhat difficult of measurement because of wind pressure on the cord, indicated the elevator to be 17½ inches out of plumb at 4 o'clock p. m. that day. Various reasons are suggested for the elevator settling more on one side than on the other

tor settling more on one side than on the other The heavy thru trains of the Santa Fe Railroad that cause tremors in the earth when they pass are blamed by some. A sug-

gestion is found in the remarks about a heavy rain that filled the excavation when its digging had been completed. As soon as the excavation had been completed. As soon as the excavation was pumped out, pouring of the concrete foundation began. It was necessary to complete the elevator in a hurry if it were to handle the new crop. The concrete walls are good and the elevator is still a monolith. No cracks appear at any point except where the tank walls separated from the driveway wall under the heavy

pull caused by the leaning.

Evidently the spread of the foundation footing is not sufficient to sustain so great a load on the soft ground of a river valley. While the leaning was checked by driving piles along the outer edge of the foundation and capping them with a concrete slab extending under the foundation, the decay of the piling will even-

tually destroy this support.

Millers Insist on Price Protection in Code

The curse of the flour milling business has been sales below cost of production by a few millers that ruined the market for flour.

In the proposed code the millers saw an opportunity to abolish this bad practice by inserting a clause forbidding sales under a minimum price of 64 per cent of the average cost of making and selling, exclusive of the cost of the wheat. The A. A. A. and the N. R. A. came to agreement with the millers on practically all clauses except this stop loss provision.

The millers have declined to accept the brain trust's provision relative to possible marketing agreements between the mills and the govern-

Refusal of the A. A. A. to consent to the stop loss provision seems to be due to a fear on the part of the Washington politicians that enemies of the administration would seize upon this as a guaranty by the government of a profit to the millers.

Altho it may not be within the province of the A. A. A. to fix selling prices for manufacturers, the N. R. A. does command mark-ups of

10 per cent over cost in retail sales.

The first draft of the milling code was presented July 28, and it has been rewritten more

than 30 times. The millers, when leaving Washington, gave the government a copy of the terms that would be acceptable to the trade.

Speed Prosecution of Code Violators

Effective Apr. 18 State Compliance Directors will transmit evidence of code violations direct to federal district attorneys without the necessity of reference to Washington. Code Authorities or their adjustment agencies will similarly refer cases to district attorneys thru the State Direc-tors. State Directors, Code Authorities and Lo-cal Compliance Boards will send into the newly created Litigation and Enforcement Section of N.R.A. all cases now in their hands upon which prosecutions can be based. These cases will be sifted and those adequately supported by facts will be promptly forwarded to appropriate district attorneys for immediate action

Wallace on the Wheat Price Drop

After the mid-April drop in wheat prices Sec'y of Agriculture Wallace said:

Sec'y of Agriculture Wallace said:

The real cause of the break is that we have in prospect a winter wheat crop of 140 million bushels in excess of last year, and sooner or later it was inevitable that Chicago and Liverpool wheat prices would work closely together.

I have a chart on my desk in which I keep the price of gold and the price of silver and the price of speculative commodities. It is very interesting to note that the downward slant in silver came at the same time as the downward slant in these particular commodities. The two must have been closely associated.

We hope that the world wheat conference will strengthen the world price sufficiently so that in regaining our rightful place in world trade we will not be doing so at too great a sacrifice in price.

To support the market the Canadian government is said to have bought 175,000,000 bus. of wheat at an average of 76c per bushel In the fall of 1932 the manager, John I. McFarland, ran out of funds and the price dropped from 50c, that he had been paying, to 3834c. No cash wheat is held, it being cheaper to hold the futures.

The Sampling Canvas
By C. A. Wiziarde, Licensed Inspector, Kansas Department

A sample of grain is a cross section or "picture" of the grain offered for inspection. The canvas upon which the trier or grain probe is emptied should be several inches longer than the grain probe and wide enough to place each probe full upon it separately. Spread the canvas in the best light possible.

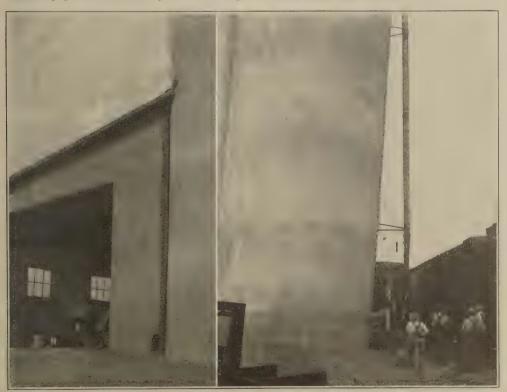
The usual procedure is to draw five probes full from each car lot. The ten compartment trier should be emptied carefully, the contents of each compartment forming a neat pile of

of each compartment forming a neat pile of grain on the canvas. The five probes should be placed one way on the canvas, bottom compartments matching bottom compartments.

When the five probes full have been placed in this manner the fifty small piles of grain can be readily compared and examined for quality,

be readily compared and examined for quality, color, odor, temperature, smut, cereal grain mixtures, and other factors that should be noted at the time of sampling. The sampler should have grain knowledge enough to make these comparisons and should record his findings at the time of sampling. If spots of inferior grain are found, an estimate of the inferior grain can be made by drawing subsequent probes-full and counting the compartments that contain inferior grain

Use care not to kick any grain on the canvas. Use only grain bought up by the probe. Do not spill any of the grain from the canvas, but place all of the sample in the sample bag. A real improvement in intermarket differences can be made if sampling can be brought to a higher



At left the tanks having pulled away from driveway, the crack is covered with boards. At right a windowweight suspended from elevator coping 130 feet above grade shows elevator at Cimarron, Kan., to be 17½ inches out of plumb.

[See facing page.]

Sales Tax, Code Meetings in Iowa

To discuss developments on Iowa's new sales tax, the country elevator code, railroad leases, and the volume of corn under government seal the Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n held lowa local meetings at Iowa Falls, Apr. 10, Algona, Apr. 11, Ft. Dodge, Apr. 12, Storm Lake, Apr. 18, and Sheldon, Apr. 19. Presiding at each was Sec'y D. O. Milligan, or Field Man Jack Westerfield.

Grinding service is not taxable under the new Iowa sales tax. Retail sales of seeds for planting are not taxable. Sales of fertilizer, or any other articles going into final consumption

are taxable.

In selling feeds to farmers, dealers must ask whether the feed is for livestock or poultry which will be marketed, or the products of which will be marketed, or if the final purpose is home use. When the farmer or his family consume part of the production of livestock or livestock products, he must pay the sales tax on that portion. One dealer suggested that farmers be supplied with badges, lettered "IEC" or "ISC," to indicate "I eat chicken" or "I sell chicken."

Coal carries the tax unless bought by a government relief agency. The delivery charge is for service and is not taxable. Separate accounts of the coal and the delivery service must be kept.

When question arises on whether the tax must be applied, the safe course is to have the buyer sign a certificate of resale, in accord with Ruling 59 of the Iowa Board of Assessment &

Review.

Properly worked out, the new Iowa sales tax should mean a %ths reduction in property taxes, but farmers and taxpayers will not be aware of it until the last tax payment in 1935.

THE CODE for country elevators was reviewed at each meeting, particularly the "no free storage" feature, which will require elevators that store to take out a federal or state warehouse license. The estimated cost of a warehouse license under Iowa law is \$25, renewable each year at a \$2 fee. The cost for bonding is additional and sufficient bond must be carried to cover grain on hand at all times.

At the Storm Lake meeting a suggestion was offered that the grain and coal ass'ns get together in a mutual effort to push their codes to

approval.

Attention was directed to the Iowa Old Age pension fund, to which employes are required to contribute \$1. The employer is responsible for payment if the employe fails to contribute. Payment due, July 1.

Iowa was estimated to have nearly 140,000,000 bus, of corn under government seal. Should this be released on Aug. 1, it will mean the shipping of 1,200 cars a day in the 75 day pe-

riod before the new crop.

Response to the inquiry of H. J. Mighell, at Storm Lake, showed 90% of the corn back in the country to be under government seal, while farmers have little money with which to recover their notes. Rumors discuss shelling and loading of corn, should the government take it over, by the CWA. Open prices to buy corn range from 38 to 50 cents.

Fair rental on leased sites on railroad rights-of-way was considered to be 6% of the value

of surrounding land.

Those in attendance at each meeting were as follows:

IOWA FALLS

Ass'n and insurance representatives: D. O. Milligan, J. Westerfield, J. A. Dunlop and G. S. Blount, Des Moines.

Terminal market representatives: A. G. Tor-kelson, Fort Dodge (Lamson Bros. & Co.); L. A. Douglas, Humboldt (E. W. Bailey & Co.).

Country dealers: L. Rubenbauer, Albion; Al Froning, Allison; H. M. Sieloff and H. Van Hatter, Buckeye; Wm. Burt, Clarion; Charles

Schnackterle, Faulkner; E. G. Mellem, J. Clyde Smith and Merle Smith, Grundy Center; L. D. Klock, Geneva; H. Swanson, Garden City; M. McNie, Hampton; J. L. Straw, Hansell; A. M. Vorhes and C. C. Buck, Iowa Falls; A. Kalseim, Jewell; J. S. Thompson; McCallsburg; A. E. White and Edw. Ackerman, Popejoy; A. J. Froning and Robert Froning, Parkersburg; W. A. Wolf, Robertson; E. Blerosky, Geo. Potgeter and H. W. Boyenga, Steamboat Rock; J. C. Jindrich, Swaledale; L. E. Miller, Sinclair; B. Myers, Solberg; Wm. Topp, Sherman; G. D. Mabie and H. L. Hanen, Whitten; D. J. Peters and H. Frerichs, Wellsburg; Roy Pulley, Zearing.

ALGONA

Ass'n and insurance representatives: Jack Westerfield and C. R. Free, Des Moines.

Terminal market representatives: A. G. Torkelson, Fort Dodge (Lamson Bros & Co.); L. A. Douglas, Humboldt (E. W. Bailey & Co.); Leland Miller, Cedar Rapids; H. M. Sharpe,

Contractors: Fred Holtby, Minneapolis, T. E.

Ibberson Co.

Ibberson Co.

Country shippers: A. E. Anderson, W. P. Hemphill and M. J. Streit, Algona; S. Bemis; Arnold; W. A. Murray, Bancroft; Wm. Spangler, Wm. Raw and F. B. Popkes, Britt; R. J. Womack, O. P. Stow and Wm. Stow, Dolliver; Ed Kane and O. V. Critz, Emmetsburg; Frank Mullin, Hutchins; R. L. Reid, Hobarton; J. C. Johnson, Kanawha; Jesse Lindebak and Archie Sanford, Luverne; A. W. Krueger, Lone Rock; Wm. Garry, Ledyard; A. C. Schissel, Jr., Lakota; Leslie Huff and Harry Bode, Plum Creek; H. Black, Renwick; F. S. Grange, Ruthven; K. R. Tuttle and H. A. Wilson, Spencer; C. H. Aman, Sexton; Ed Heldman and F. Wellick, Wesley; D. W. Ault, Whittemore.

FORT DODGE

Ass'n and insurance representatives: Jack Westerfield and C. R. Free, Des Moines

Brokers, merchandisers and terminal market representatives: Pirl Bourret (Quaker Oats Co.); Fred M. Davis, A. G. Torkelson, L. H. Co.); Fred M. Davis, A. G. Torkelson, L. H. Burleson and G. D. Chapman (Lamson Bros. & Co.); C. Cooley, C. D. Thorsen (Rosenbaum Grain Corp.); Geo. Christensen; C. A. Bulpitt; P. H. Wold (J. E. Bennett & Co.); Edw. Dwyer, Frank A. Cooley and Frank Fitzgerald, Fort Dodge; Fred Maywald, Ames; J. Miles Smith, Storm Lake (Lamson Bros. & Co.); L. A. Douglas, Humboldt (E. W. Bailey & Co.). Feed representatives: H. F. Waltans, Cedar Ranids.

Rapids.

Country shippers: Ben Erps, Bagley; Martin Egnes, Callender; Gerhard Larsen, Eagle Grove; Lee Davis, Farnhamville; G. F. Neil, Glimore City; J. Clyde Smith, Grundy Center; E. J. Bruntlett, Gowrie; Edw. Olson, Highview; C. C. Cole and J. L. Miller, Havelock; C. S. Knudson, Industry; Henry Dralle, Knerim; B. G. Sniffin, Kamrar; S. F. Carlson and Ed. Ceperley, Lehigh; Charles Arnold and R. E. Gentry, Manson; W. B. Dunkelbarger, Nevada; A. G. Johnson, Otho; F. A. Taylor, Paton; Perry Pearson and Roy Horton, Pocahontas; F. H. Beneke, Palmer; G. B. Graham, Pioneer; C. L. Hinton, Rockwell City; Edw. T. Duffy, Victor Shimon and B. S. Bryson, Rolfe; W. A. Galbraith and E. M. Galbraith, Sac City; P. F. Brown, Sulphur Springs; T. S. Rogdo, Thor; H. W. Cramer and H. L. Winn, Webster City; T. W. Wright, Wadleigh; S. L. Gordonier, Westview; E. E. Swartzendruber, Wieston.

STORM LAKE

Ass'n and insurance representatives: D. O. Milligan, Jack Westerfield, C. R. Free, Des

Brokers and terminal market representatives: Brokers and terminal market representatives: Geo. O. Strom and W. C. Young, Sac City; Art Torkelson, W. Niswonger and J. M. Smith, of Lamson Bros. & Co., Fort Dodge and Storm Lake; C. E. Lowrey and Ben Wold, of Jas. E. Bennett & Co., Storm Lake; L. A. Douglass, of E. W. Bailey & Co., Humboldt.

Country shippers: R. S. Whitney, W. E. Whitney, A. J. Fraser and C. DeVries, Aurelia; Joe Wernimont and T. B. Howard, Auburn; R. C. Stewardson, Arthur; Edgar Schuelke and R. E. Carter, Alta; W. I. Weart, Cherokee; L. B. Darling, Cleghorn; W. E. Jackson and C. R. Grinyer, Early; E. H. Tiedeman and L. E. Wilde, Fonda; G. Neel, Gilmore City; G. R. Spurgeon and Geo. Spurgeon, Galva; E. A. Skewis, Greenville; H. J. Mighell and L. H.

Adams, Lake City; John Janssen, Nemaha; F. A. Pearce and F. O. Hocum, Newell; A. B. Traeder, Odeboldt; A. L. Anderson, Rossie; H. D. Hale and H. C. Hale, Royal; Earl Tongate, Rembrandt; C. Moran and S. W. Eastlack, Schaller; W. A. Galbraith and Earl Galbraith, Sac City; Geo. A. French and P. F. Brown, Sulphur Springs; W. E. Clark, Sherwood; Geo. F. Wagner, Harold Bell, E. E. Straight, H. R. Straight, H. R. Pritchard and Chas. Skewis, Storm Lake; H. Ryan, Sioux Rapids; Wm. Weller, Truesdale; W. G. Daugherty, Varina; and J. P. Grieve, Webb.

SHELDON

SHELDON

Ass'n and insurance representatives were Jack Westerfield and Mr. Donahue, Des Moines.

Terminal market representation was Art Torkelson (Lamson Bros. & Co.) and Pirl Bourret (Quaker Oats Co.), Fort Dodge.

Country shippers: R. J. Hickman, Archer; Wm. Steinbruck Edna; Albert Theisen and D. R. Conn, Gaza; H. Harter, Granville; D. Waanders, J. W. Jungers and T. Riedemiller, Hospers; E. Mann and R. B. Mann, Hartley; H. M. Brown and Harry Sewick, Ireton; J. A. Huibregtse, Matlock; H. B. Callender and Wm. Morrison, Ocheyedan; Roy Bennett and C. Edwards, Primghar; Wm. Schouten, Rock Valley; J. A. Gehan, T. A. Strid and J. A. Marshall, Rock Rapids; G. A. Null and Henry Cook, Remsen; C. Trumhaile, J. A. Seward and Bert Struyk, Sheldon; F. W. Albee, Sanborn; Earl Galbraith, Sac City, and E. H. Rudloff, Steen (Minn.).

Farmers and orchardists are required to pay the same tax on gasoline and oil used in tractors and other farm machinery that the public generally must pay on gasoline and oil used in traveling the public roads, under a bill recently passed by the senate of West Virginia.

Kansas Co-Operative Plans Storage

At the close of a two-day combined meeting of the Kansas Co-operative Grain Dealers Ass'n, and the Kansas Co-operative Commission Co., at the Broadview hotel, Wichita, late on Apr. 3, Emil Gall, Bellefont; S. O. Frey, Hutchinson; A. F. Randle, Wichita, and H. R. Hensley, Dodge City, were named as a special com'ite to arrange for storage of ass'n and commission. arrange for storage of ass'n and commission company members' grain.

Heretofore such grain has been stored in public or private elevators at the customary rates. The new decision is to lease elevators. If this cannot be done to the com'ite's satisfaction the plan is to build. Leading in the points for central storage are Wichita, Hutchinson and Dodge

City.

Officers of both ass'n and the commission company were re-elected. Those in charge of the ass'n activities are: L. E. Webb, Wichita, pres.; J. B. Brown, Larned, vice-pres.; W. O. Sand, Hutchinson, sec'y. Directors: Emil Gall, Bellefont; F. S. Habinger, Bushton; Geo. Glenn, Dodge City; Albert Martin, Burdett; Lewis Mott, Kiowa; A. C. Kellers, Minneola, and H. L. Hartshorn, Syracuse.

From Abroad

Russia is reported to have seeded 26,000,000 acres of wheat this year, against 9,400,000 last year. Remarkable, if true.

Spain has distributed more than 1,000,000 pounds of cotton seed free to farmers, with the expectation of increasing the acreage to 50,000 at present, and later to supply all domestic needs.

Farmers in Australia are vigorously objecting to the expense of maintaining the wheat commission set up by the federal government to investigate the wheat industry, stating that all the facts were already well known.

Of the wheat production in Spain 20 per cent is durum, 25 per cent common red, 50 per cent common white, and about 5 per cent spelt; emmer, poulard, and einkorn. Of the common red wheats about ½ are of hard texture and ½ of soft texture and of the common white wheats 5 per cent are of hard texture and 95 per cent of soft texture, according to the Institute Cerealicultura La Moncloa, Madrid.

The Bartlett Frazier Co. Expands

Continuing a program of rounded development that has marked its progress since its establishment some sixty years ago, the Bartlett Frazier Co. of Chicago now takes over the business and good will of the J. C. Shaffer Grain Co. and of the firm of Shaffer & Stream on April 30, and hereafter will operate the cash grain business and private wires of the two firms at St. Louis, Mo., Peoria and Rochelle, Ill., together with the 1,000,000 bushel terminal elevator at Sheldon, Ill., thereby giving it an enviable distributive position. This expansion move follows closely on the heels of its \$3,000,000 merger with Trans-Mississippi Grain Co. of Omaha.

With terminal elevators at St. Joseph, Mo., Omaha, Nebr., Burlington, Ia.; Manitowoc, Wis., Chicago, Kankakee and Sheldon, Ill., and Indiana Harbor, Ind., exceeding the 11 million bushel mark, and engaged in every phase of grain distribution, the company is in a position to serve every section of the great grain producing territory and to reach through dis-

bushel mark, and engaged in every phase of grain distribution, the company is in a position to serve every section of the great grain producing territory and to reach through distributive channels into every market.

A large number of country stations scattered through the principal central grain producing states of Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska comprise another division of the business, not to mention the 5000 mile private wire system with a score or more offices scattered from Liverpool, New York and Baltimore to Winnipeg on the north, and Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska on the south and west to link all principal and secondary markets. Philadelphia, Toledo, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha and Minneapolis comprise some of the larger centers served.

The long record of service and high standing of this firm warrants reference to the charges.

The long record of service and high standing of this firm warrants reference to the character of men who shaped its early history and who formulated the business policies of highest ethical standards and best possible service that have governed it from the beginning. To Josiah Bartlett, whose name is the second signed to the Declaration of Independence and who was the first delegate to vote for its adoption, were born Samuel Colcord and William Henry Bartlett at Peoria, Ill., and it is they who founded what is now Bartlett Frazier Co.

Under the stimulus of exceptional energy and high standards of commercial dealing, the original firm of S. C. Bartlett & Co. of Peoria, Ill., prospered from the first, which was shortly after the close of the Civil War. Fifteen years after Wm. H. Bartlett had joined his brother in the business Frank P. Frazier, an experienced grain and provisions man, became associated with the firm, leaving Peoria in 1887 to open a Chicago office for the firm. The business at Chicago grew very rapidly, so much so that within another year the partnership of Bartlett Frazier Co. was brought into being, and the two Bartlett boys moved to Chicago. The success of the firm was marked from the start and its reputation was builded upon the sterling character and integrity of its membership. Its latest expansion places it in a stronger position than ever to render efficient service.

From time to time the personnel of the firm was changed by death or retirement and the firm name was changed as new partners were admitted, but the management and the business methods remained under the control of the two surviving and original partners until their death. During its many years of service this partnership has included a number of names of outstanding characters in the American grain trade, such as James A. Patten, who until the time of his death was active in its affairs.

During the last few years the firm has been a leader in the effort to harmonize the interests of those engaged in grain distribution with those engaged in its production, and a goodly part of the better relationship which now exists between grain growers and the Chicago Board of Trade is due to the intelligent effort and energy displayed in this educational campaign by representatives of this firm.

campaign by representatives of this firm.
Its present officers are C. D. Sturtevant,
president: J. W. McCulloh, O. E. Harris, H.

B. Godfrey, I. C. Harden and B. W. Snow, vice presidents; S. L. Moore, treasurer; George R. Boyd, assistant treasurer; and J. F. Wade, secretary.

Grain Men Inspect New Santa Fe Elevator

The Stratton Grain Co. was host to about 125 grain men who climbed from top to bottom of the recently completed Santa Fe grain elevator, in Chicago, on April 23.

The first demonstration included the dumping of two cars of corn, the first one taking exactly three minutes. Two more cars were dumped later in the afternoon for the late

Climbing in and around every nook and crevice of this 1,770,000 bushel merchandising elevator gave the many cash grain men, the other elevator men, the pit brokers, superintendents, safety men, etc., an excellent first hand conception of the functions and operations of an ultra-modern and fast terminal grain elevator.

Refreshments were served after the inspection tour through the courtesy of the Stratton Grain Co. and the John S. Metcalf Co., engineers and contractors. Orrin Dowse, vice president of the Stratton Company, and Frank Butt, vice president of the construction firm, were the hospitable hosts.

This bill to regiment cotton growing in the south will drive 1,500,000 small cotton farmers to destitution. The large scale growers will benefit. I predict that efforts to enforce this law will provoke a resistance which will amount to a political revolution in the south.—Senator Josiah W. Bailey of North Carolina.

Soon farmers will be busy planting. During the slack time in the grain business, why not make good use of time and clean up motors, do repairing and painting, build up the driveway, put the plant in ship-shape for the coming harvest? The appearance of the elevator and its premises leave a marked impression on the minds of its farmer customers.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y, Indiana Grain Dealers Ass n.

Moisture Affects Protein Tests

The protein content of wheat varies inversely with the moisture content. As the moisture content increases the protein content decreases and vice versa. "For each per cent change in the moisture content of the sample there will be a corresponding change, equivalent to 1 per cent of the protein content originally present." Thus, if a sample of wheat contains 13 per cent protein at a moisture content of 14 per cent, and the sample is dried to 12 per cent moisture, the protein content on the new moisture basis will be 13.26 per cent.

Samples of grain are sometimes submitted to protein laboratories for testing which have been artificially or naturally dried to a lower moisture content that the lots from which they were taken. This causes a false and slightly increased protein reading for the commercial lot. Many buyers of grain are aware of the protein variations caused by drying of samples and refuse to recognize retests made on the same sample used for the original test, or even on a new sample from a lot of grain that has had time to dry out since the original test was made.

Variations are bound to occur in the commercial use of protein tests so long as the protein determination is made without giving consideration to the moisture content of the sample. The practical solution of this problem is to test all samples for moisture as well as for protein and then either to compute the protein content on a uniform moisture base, and certify protein content accordingly or certify both the protein and the moisture content on the same certificate, thus to provide complete information for use of the trade in determining premiums.

A. W. Cutten Charged with Concealing Transactions

Three or four years ago Arthur Cutten, it is now charged by the Grain Futures Administration, on 319 days failed to report to the administration his position in wheat futures as required by the regulations.

His maximum short position in 1930 was reached on June 24, when he had open short commitments of 7,525,000 bus.; his maximum short position in wheat futures in 1931 was reached on April 10, when he had open short commitments of 6,770,000 bus., none of which were reported.

At the hearing on May 14, which will be held before a referee to be designated by the Secretary of Agriculture, (Room 713, New Appraisers' Stores Building, Chicago), Mr. Cutten will be given an opportunity to show cause, if any there be, why an order should not be made directing that all contract markets refuse him all trading privileges.

The bill adding rye, flaxseed, barley, grain sorghums, peanuts and cattle to the basic commodities under the A.A.A. was signed Apr. 7 by the president. Spinach escaped listing.

Trying another nostrum after others have failed may eventually kill the patient. When Hoover was in office Congress tried the Federal Farm Board and it failed. Then Congress voted for processing taxes and they have failed. Recognizing the failure of the cotton tax to reduce the acreage Congress has voted for the application of Simon Legree's whip to the backs of the recalcitrant cotton planters. Devaluing the dollar failed to advance prices as rapidly as desired and now Congress is flirting with silver adulteration of our money. What next?



A. W. Cutten, Chicago.

Grain Carriers

Abandonment of rail mileage in 1933 aggregated 1.876 miles

Buffalo, N. Y .- The State Barge Canal was officially opened April 16.

Albany, N. Y.—Navigation was opened late in April with the arrival of the steamer Idefjord at the Cargill Grain Co.'s elevator.

Trucks for hire are to be assessed \$3 for code administration, and a hearing on the reasonableness of this charge was held Apr. 18 by the N.R.A.

Churchill, Man .- The underwriters have reduced the insurance rate on hulls 15 per cent and about \$800 per cargo for vessels navigating Hudson Bay

Ottawa, Ont .- The bill for reduced rates on wheat and flour from Fort William to the Pacific Coast had second reading in the house of commons Apr. 17.

Lake freight rate on wheat from Fort William to Montreal has been raised from 3½ to 6 cents per bushel. From Chicago to Buffalo the rate is 21/4 cents, against 11/2 cents

Chicago, Ill.—A meeting of the carriers was held at the Palmer House Apr. 24 to consider a reduction in the all rail rate on grain from Chicago to New York of 51/2 cents per The rate has been 30 cents.

The Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n is urging a reduction of not over $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents difference between any two stations, when the carriers consider the reduction of $5\frac{1}{2}$ cents per 100 lbs. on grain from Chicago to the sea-

Vancouver, B. C.—Damp lumber has damaged the grain in 15 shipments made during December, January and February. The Vancouver Chamber of Shipping has cautioned members against stowing green lumber in holds with grain.

Effective Apr. 30 ex-lake Buffalo rates will be reduced 2½ cents per 100 lbs., for export. To Boston, New York and Norfolk the rate will be 8.33 on wheat, 9.45 on corn and rye, 9.79 on oats and 10.24 on barley; to Philadelphia and Baltimore, 7.83 on wheat, 7.9 corn and rye, 9.29 on oats and 9.74 on

I have served as the head of two regulatory bodies in Illinois—the Illinois commerce commission and the securities departmentand I do not have the same faith in government regulation and control that many of the reformers seem to have. It seems to me that the worst evils of the old railroading practices could have been eliminated by legis-lation and the public protected against discrimination without turning a large part of management and rate making over to government commissions and bureaus. Certainly the public has never had any ade-quate compensation in the way of either better service or low rates sufficient to make up for the evils of commission control.-David H. Jackson.

Portland, Ore.—The rate charged by the regular lines are too high acording to the North Pacific Millers Ass'n, which stated at the recent hearing that the lowest rate available on sacked oats to Gulf ports such as Tampa is \$10 plus 3%, which they claim is far too high to move this traffic; also they compare a \$7 rate on sacked wheat to the Gulf with a \$6 rate to the South Atlantic and a \$6.60 rate on flour to the Gulf with a \$5.60 rate to South Atlantic. The millers state that in the past year 17 or 18 vessels chartered at around \$3.75 a ton, carried about 100,000 tons of wheat mostly to the Gulf and South Atlantic to the detriment of the millers and of the berth lines in the trades. The wheat thus shipped is underselling wheat shipped by berth lines on which the parcel rate is \$5 and also is being milled into flour which is underselling flour shipped by berth lines.—F. K. H.

Cars loaded with grain and grain products during the week ending. Apr. 7 totaled 25,917, against 33,212 during the like week of 1933, according to the American Ry. Ass'n.

A reduction in the rate on alfalfa and clover seed from \$1.42½ to 73 cents will be requested of the Interstate Commerce Commission by H. W. Prickett of Salt Lake City, who has gone to Washington, on shipments from Utah and Idaho.

Objections to Shipping Code

The National Industrial Traffic League has protested to the N.R.A. against the code for the shipping industry, the objections being stated by chairman of the inland waterways com'ite, who S. Keiser, traffic commissioner of the Duluth Board of Trade, as follows:

We object in its entirety to the establishment of Article 7 of the proposed code for reason that it places the man who pays the freight bill at the complete mercy of the boat owners.

It cannot possibly result in anything but increased transportation charges and will undoubtedly result in the deflection of traffic not to the water lines but away from the water

There is no public demand for further regulation of water lines than now exists.

No provision is made for an elasticity in the making of contract rates that are absolutely necessary if traffic is to move freely by this mode of transportation.

The recourse provision shown in Section 3 is more or less a joke. What good will it do to complain after you have lost the business?

more or less a joke. What good will it do to complain after you have lost the business?

The foregoing are specific objections. The outstanding objection is the extension of bureaucracy over business which heretofore operated on the Great Lakes particularly in a highly satisfactory manner to all concerned. Control is placed in Washington over transportation matters located many miles distant therefrom and in the hands of men who do not know any more about conditions incident to water transportation from the standpoint of the public than the man in the moon. The establishment of this code, as written, places the transportation paying public in an unbearable position, without any voice whatsoever as to the amount of transportation charges which they must pay, wholly at the mercy of the boat owners, whose previous conduct clearly indicates what their subsequent conduct will be and this can only result in a highly unsatisfactory arrangement.

Decisions and New Complaints

Before the Interstate Commerce Commis-

No. 26100, Burrus Mill & Elevator Co. v. T. & P. By Examiner E. A. Burslem. Dismissal proposed. Demurrage charges assessed, Ft. Worth, Tex., on wheat, in July, 1932, proposed to be found applicable and not unreasonable. Switching charges accorded complainant proposed to be found not unreasonable.

be found not unreasonable,

No. 24402, Farm Seed Ass'n of North America
et al. v. A. T. & S. F. By division 3. Upon
further hearing amounts of reparation due under findings of unreasonableness as to rates on
sweetclover seed in the original report, 186 I. C.
C. 314, from points in South Dakota and North
Dakota to interstate destinations in those states,
Minnesota, Iowa, northern Michigan, Wisconsin,
Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Illinois and Indiana
determined, and ordered to be paid not later
than June 15.

No. 25112, Pan American Feed Co. v. A. T. &

than June 15.

No. 25112, Pan American Feed Co. v. A. T. & S. F. and No. 25611, Pan American Feed Co. Halbert H. McCluer, trustee, v. C. B. & Q. By division 4. Dismissed. Rates charged, animal feed, Kansas City, Mo., to destinations in Kansas. Nebraska, South Dakota, Iowa and Illinois, found inapplicable. Class B rating and rates found to have been applicable, and applicable rates found unreasonable to extent they exceeded the Class D rates. As the latter rates were charged, the Commission said the undercharges might be waived.

Ruling that Poland was not dumping rye on the United States Sec'y of the Treas. Morgenthau on Apr. 11 held that a countervailing duty could not be levied on rye from Poland. Rye was coming in on account of a domestic shortage, and if shipments of rye from Poland were shut off, he believed they would come in from some other country. For once a burocrat displays sound sense.

Books Received

ALMANAC AND YEAR BOOK of the Breadstuffs industries is replete as always with information referred to by handlers of cereals. Offimation referred to by handlers of cereals. Officers and addresses of all the ass'ns, state laws on feedstuffs, import duties of the world, flour milling capacity, imports and exports, contract grades on the exchanges, yields and acreages of important countries, capacities of elevators at leading centers and interior points and range at leading centers and interior points and range of prices, all carefully indexed to aid the businessman, make this annual compilation invaluable. Paper, 87 pages, 10½x14, the Miller Publishing Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

THE TAX RACKET states the tax burden in the United States, the economics of taxation, in the United States, the economics of taxation, the federal tax structure, state and local taxation, and the proposals for tax reform. These proposals should be studied by every citizen. If reform is to come, it must come now, while the demand for it is insistent. 24 cents out of every dollar you now earn goes back to your government for taxes, yet taxes are going high-For enlightenment as to how graft and inefficiency in government can be overcome read this book by Ray E. Untereiner, Ph. D. Cloth, 161 pages, \$1. J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadel-

FIGHTING THE CHINCH BUG on Illinois Farms, by W. P. Flint, G. H. Dungan, and J. H. Bigger, considers the chinch bug and means of control. This pest is one of the three or four control. This pest is one of the three or four most destructive in the country, making heavy inroads on corn, wheat and oats, as well as other crops. Control is by growing crops on which the bug does not feed, by adjusting rotations, by planting resistant varieties of corn, and by building effective barriers to prevent field infection. Suggested rotations for crops, and means of constructing economical barriers are given. Free. Circular 419. University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

FUMIGATION MANUAL gives all data need-FUMIGATION MANUAL gives all data needed to guide grain elevator superintendents, cereal chemists, and operative millers in the use of that safe and effective insecticide. Larvacide (chloropicrin). Profusely illustrated and with no question unanswered users of this fumigant can adopt it as their stand-by and use it with confidence that all the insects and their eggs will be killed without the clightest day. eggs will be killed without the slightest dan-ger of fire, damage to the grain or flour or possibility of loss of human life, in open or ger of fire, damage to the grain or flour or possibility of loss of human life, in open or closed bins, cars, terminal and country elevators, empty bins, milling machinery, bulk grain or sacked flour. Paper, 32 pages; free to readers of Grain and Feed Journals, on application to the publishers, Innis, Speiden & Co., New York, N. Y.

OPERATING PRACTICES of Farmers Cooperative Elevators in Colorado, by D. N. Donaldson and Perry V. Hemphill, is a study of 21 such elevators in the northeastern part of the state. It states that farmers elevators have been able to get their share of the business, and that sidelines have normally shown a small margin of profit, except that they have also caused credit worries. When the total annual volume of grain handled was less than 100.000 bus, the expense would likely be over 5 cents per bu, and might run as high as 13 cents. Farmers elevators need annual volume of about 175,000 bus., and will stand a better chance of success with 300,000 bus, or more. Mixing and cleaning of grain were found to be profitable practices, tho only one-third of the elevators were equipped with cleaning machinery. Storing is discouraged. Bulletin 397, Published by Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo. Free. OPERATING PRACTICES of Farmers Coop-

The electric moisture meter is to be installed in all Federal Grain Supervision offices for use during the next crop. Research results obtained by the grain investigations laboratory at Washington assure improved inspection performance thru the use of this equipment.

American agriculturists are within clutches of an agricultural department com-posed of men some of whom are far more in sympathy with the nonprofit system of Russia than with the profit system of American business, said Representative McGugin of Kansas in the House.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and fallures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are solicited,

CALIFORNIA

Corning, Cal.—The chicken feed plant of R. C. Clark has been bot by poultry producers.

Los Angeles, Cal.—The Imperial Valley of California contemplates planting a large acreage to flax and expect to have a greater supply than will be needed by Pacific Coast mills.—C. J. Sawdey

CANADA

Ft. William, Ont.—The Northland Grain Co. is spending \$10,000 on additions and alterations to buildings at its elevator plant, including a new garage.

Ingersoll, Ont.—The Wood Flour Mills, a plant of 225 barrels capacity, burned on Apr. 4; loss, \$75,000; insurance, \$50,000. A quantity of mill-feed and flour was destroyed, together with all the equipment. The cause was believed to have been an overheated pulley.

Winnipeg, Man.—Grain should be excluded from the natural products marketing act now before the House of Commons, and the control of grain should be left entirely with Parliament under the Canada Grain Act, according to an official statement issued by directors of the United Grain Growers, Ltd.

London, Ont.—Arrangements have been made by the Hunt Milling Co., Ltd., whose plant burned in March, as previously reported, to rent the flour mill of George Hogg & Sons, at Thamesford, Ont., so that the company may be able to supply its customers while the new mill is in course of construction. Part of the grain and flour was salvaged from the fire.

COLORADO

Haxtun, Colo.—H. W. Hasley, of Brush, Colo., has been appointed manager of the Haxtun Mill & Elvtr. Co.

Brush, Colo.—The Brush Elvtr.'s new manager is Harold Bonney, of Denver, who has moved his family to this point.

Wray, Colo.—J. P. Morrison has re-leased the mill from the Equity Elvtr. Co. and changed the name to the Wray Roller Mills.

Akron, Colo.—D. J. Llewellyn, formerly of Otis, has succeeded Oscar Zorn as manager of the Akron Elvtr., also known as the Denver Elvtr., of the Colorado Milling & Elvtr. Co.

Hugo, Colo.—The Hugo Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has been formed to take over the local elevator business of the Farmers National Grain Corp. The change in the operation of the elevator will take place on July 1.

Cortez, Colo.—The Wark Milling Co. is rebuilding its wheat storage rooms, due to a collapse of the large grain room, caused by the weight of the wheat on hand. The new rooms will be larger and of heavier and more substantial construction.

Akron. Colo.—Oscar Zorn, manager of the Akron Elvtr. for some time, has leased the buildings and equipment of the Akron Milling Co. and will operate under the name of the Zorn Grain Co. He will buy grain, do custom grinding and carry a full line of feeds of all kinds.

ILLINOIS

Thomson, Ill.—Potter Bros. have given their elevator and lumber office a coat of paint.

Cornell, Ill.—The Cornell Farmers Grain Co.

Cornell, Ill.—The Cornell Farmers Grain Cois retiring from business and dissolving the corporation.

Putnam, Ill.—Mr. Booth, of Atkinson, Ill., has been appointed manager of the Putnam Grain Co.'s elevator.

Decatur, Ill.—The business of the J. C. Shaffer Grain Co. here will be concluded on Apr. 30. The company is liquidating.

West Brooklyn, Ill.—Charles F. Guffin, elevator owner and grain buyer here, died at the Harris Hospital, Mendota, Ill., Apr. 5, at the age of 78 years.

Sidney, Ill.—The Sidney Grain Co, has bot the Wesley & Rising elevator here. Wesley & Rising will continue to operate their elevator at Block Station, Ill.

Roberts, Ill.—John P. Russell, who has been manager of the Roberts Grain Co.'s elevator for several years, has resigned and John J. Minch is acting as manager temporarily.

Danville, Ill.—The office of the J. C. Shaffer Grain Co. here will be discontinued Apr. 30, unless other connections are made before that date. The firm is going out of business.

Jacksonville, Ill.—The J. C. Shaffer Grain Co.'s private wire office here will be closed on Apr. 30, unless some other grain firm takes over the business. L. Loveridge is manager.

Keithsburg, Ill.—Wayne Bros., of Little York, Ill., are considering the erection of an elevator here on the river front, it is reported. A dock would also be built and the grain shipped by water

Rochelle, Ill.—Bartlett Frazier Co., of Chicago, announces that it has acquired the business and good-will of the J. C. Shaffer Grain Co., of Chicago. The latter company is retiring from the grain business.

Forest City, Ill.—On Apr. 18 fire of undetermined cause destroyed the frame elevator of the Forest City Co-op. Grain Co. and communicated to the concrete section, doing considerable damage there.

Bushnell, III.—The George W. Cole Grain Co, will hereafter be served by the private wire of Bartlett Frazier Co., of Chicago, instead of that of the J. C. Shaffer Grain, also of Chicago, the latter retiring from the grain business.

Heyworth, Ill.—We gave our elevator a coat of aluminum paint, rebuilt both legs, new automatic scale bin and turnheads and paid 5% dividend on 1933 business.—Farmers Co-op, Grain Co. of Heyworth, Geo. W. Gelsthorp, Mgr.

Peoria, III.—The business and good will of the J. C. Shaffer Grain Co., of Chicago, has been acquired by the Bartlett Frazier Co., of Chicago. The former firm is retiring from business. The office staffs of both companies will be combined.

Champaign, Ill.—J. C. Shaffer Grain Co., of Chicago, will close its private wire office here on Apr. 30. It is hoped, however, that this and other offices in the state will be taken over by some other Chicago grain firm. The company is retiring from business.

here formerly operated by the J. C. Shaffer Grain Co., of Chicago, is to be turned over to Bartlett Frazier Co., of Chicago, on Apr. 30. J. H. Jones remains as superintendent. The former company is retiring from business.

Arcola, Ill., Apr. 17.—We caught up with the confidence man at Cerro Gordo today. Cox loaned him \$2.50, then had him arrested until I got there. He is now in Monticello, Ill., jail and has confessed to making several "loans." Thanks for your assistance.—T. E. Hamman.

Hahnaman (Deer Grove p. o.), Ill.—The elevator operated by S. C. Bartlett & Co., that burned early in March as reported previously, is to be replaced by a new one, the contract having been given to Charles Crowe. Rosenstiel & Co., of Freeport, are the owners of the elevator.

Co., of Freeport, are the owners of the elevator. Marseilles, Ill.—Walter Scott, Sr., an employe of the Marseilles Grain & Supply Co. for over 40 years, was seriously injured, on Apr. 6, when a 500-pound iron lift in the elevator shaft fell on him as he was in a bending position in the bottom of the shaft repairing it. His back was badly injured, the physician saying he might have a fractured spine. He was taken to the Ryburn-King Hospital.

Gifford, Ill.—After reading of T. E. Hamman's experience with C. W. Huntley in the Illinois News column of the Journal for April 11, I am convinced that I had the same experience with the same man, but he claimed to be S. L. Long, of Rushville. Why do these traveling swindlers pick on the poor grain dealer?—L. Truman.

pick on the poor grain dealer?—L. Truman.

Oakley, Ill.—Two years ago the Farmers National having failed in its efforts to induce farmers to organize and buy Reed Holcomb's elevator, bot it on its own terms. However, so little grain has been offered the house is closed and the territory is without a ready market. The deep interest of the I. A. A. and the other professional farm relievers in the grain growers of this territory will cause all the racketeers to weep profusely.

to weep profusely.

Ohio, Ill.—I have installed a 10-ton truck scale, a truck lift and made other necessary repairs about the plant. This is the only grain elevator at this point. It was formerly owned and operated by the Ohio Elvtr. Co. [a farmers co-operative]. I bot it, and have been operating it since Jan. 4 under my own name. At present I am not handling any side lines. Possibly later I will handle feed, seed and coal. The capacity of the elevator is about 45,000 bus. It is located on the C. B. & Q. R. R.—Harold J. Tucker.

Hayes (Tuscola p. o.), Ill.—The Farm Buro.

Hayes (Tuscola p. o.), Ill.—The Farm Buro, the I. A. A. and some professional farm organizers seem deeply interested in having the farmers of this community build an elevator at their own expense, so the promoters can gain control of the grain marketed here. The only grain growers interested are shrewd enough to refuse to mortgage the future of any business they may establish with a burdensome marketing contract. If they want a charter to do business they will apply to the state of Illinois and not to grasping agitators.

Springfield, Ill.—A bill placing the burden of enforceemnt of N. R. A. codes on the state was introduced in the legislature Apr. 18 by Thos. P. Sinnett. The bill makes code violations misdemeanors punishable by fine of not more than \$500 for each offense and each day of violation a separate offense; imposes fines and jall sentences upon persons violating the license requirement; provides any person may institute suit to restrain any N. R. A. violation; and provides that the state and its municipal and other subdivisions be limited in purchasing public works materials to let contracts only to persons agreeing to use materials produced under code terms.

CHICAGO NOTES

T. O. Moe, formerly assistant manager for Cargill Grain Co. here, was transferred to the Omaha office of the same company as manager last month, and John Person, of the Minneapolis office, was transferred to Chicago at the same time.

J. A. Edwards & Co., in business for more than 50 years, will dissolve. It was founded by J. A. Edwards, father of Kenneth P. and Donald Edwards, who have continued it since their father's death years ago. Kenneth will register his Board of Trade membership for his personal

Edwin J. Stubbs, veteran grain broker of the Board of Trade, died Apr. 9, at the Universiy Hospital, Augusta, Ga. While motoring home from Florida with his wife, he was taken with pneumonia. Born in this city 68 years ago, Mr. Stubbs entered the grain business at the age of 19 years. He retired a year ago.

of 19 years. He retired a year ago.

New members of the Board of Trade include the following: Wirt D. Walker, vice-pres. of the Arcady Farms Milling Co.; Richard Owens, Louis A. Hebert, Henry H. Barnard and Robert J. Hamershlag (the latter two of New York City), Oscar Wolff, and John L. Goodbody on transfer from L. L. Winters. Memberships transferred: Albert G. Boesel, Sammy Wolff, Estate of Charles N. Weinand, John L. Hoerber, Estate of Howard H. Logan, Estate of Alexander McDougall.

Board of Trade memberships are selling at \$7,300, an advance of \$300 over previous sale.

The Chicago Board of Trade, together with other grain and stock exchanges, will open and close one hour earlier than at present beginning with Apr. 30, when daylight saving goes into effect.

The J. C. Shaffer Grain Co., after many years of operation, is retiring from business. The company has lost its leases on Chicago elevators having a capacity of more than 3,000,000 bus., the leases having been taken over by the Farmers National Grain Corp. The Shaffer Co. will operate the terminals until expiration of leases, June 30. The company holds membership in the Chicago Board of Trade and various other exchanges and grain ass'ns, and operates private wire branches in numerous Illinois cities.

cities.

The Stratton Grain Co, and the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents invited grain men on an inspection trip of the Stratton Co.'s newly completed Santa Fe grain elevator, commencing at 2:30 p. m., Apr. 23. A number of unusual features were demonstrated and explained, including Chicago's only car dumper, the new squirrel-cage synchronous motors for reducing power costs, innovations in scale beams, dust explosion prevention measures, etc. A light lunch followed the trip, thru the courtesy of the Stratton Grain Co. and John S. Metcalf Co. (the engineers and contractors). This trip took the place of the regular monthly meeting of the Chicago Chapter of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents.

INDIANA

Covington, Ind.—Lightning struck the office of the Covington Grain Co. on Apr. 10, doing only slight damage.

Shelbyville, Ind.—The Beck Grain & Feed Co., of this city, recently became a member of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Princeton, Ind.—The property of the R. P. Moore Milling Co. was totally destroyed by fire of undetermined origin on Apr. 19.

The Colorado Milling & Elvtr. Co. (a Colorado corporation, with headquarters at Denver) has been admitted to do business in Indiana.

Grandview, Ind.—D. E. Cadick, of the Cadick Milling Co., is president of the Grandview Bank, which will undergo re-organization.—W. B. C.

Kewanna, Ind.—Charles Jones, Jr., of Rochester, Ind., has been appointed receiver for the Baird Grain Co., succeeding George Raub, who recently resigned as receiver.

Evansville, Ind.—John K. Jennings, manager of the Diamond Feed Mill here, will seek the Democratic nomination for mayor of Evansville in the primary May 8.—W. B. C.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Ballard & Ballard Co., a Kentucky corporation, headquarters Louisville, has been admitted to do business in Indiana; to manufacture and distribute feeds, flour and food products.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Carl D. Menzie, vice-pres, and manager of the Indiana Brokerage Co., of this city, died recently. At the annual meeting of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, held last January, Mr. Menzie was elected a director.

Camden, Ind.—A. J. Smith, reported in the Journals Mch. 28 number as having leased the elevator owned by the Camden State Bank; is operating it under the old name, Camden Elvtr. Co., altho he is the sole owner of the lease and is conducting the business personally.

South Milford, Ind.—We are installing a sheller some time this season. Our present side line is commercial feeds, and we are adding fence this spring. Our elevator, which is the only one at this point, has a capacity of 10,000 bus.—L. Long, mgr. Home Grain Co.

Decatur, Ind.—The Northeastern Indiana Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n held its regular monthly meeting on Apr. 9, in the Chamber of Commerce Rooms, this city. The meeting was well attended, and the time was devoted to discussions of the various problems of the industry.

Evansville, Ind. — Building improvements which will enlarge the store and warehouse of the Charles W. Brizius Co., manufacturers and dealers in feed and flour, are in progress. The warehouse will be enlarged by a frame addition of one story, 100×10 feet. The addition to the store will be brick and concrete, one story, 20×50 feet.—W. B. C.

Milroy, Ind.—It is reported that a flour mill may be erected here in the near future.

Winchester, Ind.—P. E. Goodrich, of the well-known firm of Goodrich Bros., elevator operators, and his wife were in an auto accident a few weeks ago, near Ft. Wayne. Altho they were badly shaken up when their car went into a ditch, fortunately they were not seriously hurt.

Elwood, Ind.—Frank Dowling, who has been manager of the elevator at Camden, Ind., owned by the Camden State Bank and just recently leased to A. J. Smith, at expiration of the lease of the former operators. has taken a similar position at this point. Mr. Dowling will move his family here, after the close of school.

Coatesville, Ind.—Improvements are being made at the elevator here, operated as the Coatesville Elvtr. & Feed Co., Darnall Bros., proprietors, consisting of a new automatic electric truck dump and a second carrier to facilitate the moving of grain into the elevator. A new office building, 12x16 feet, will be erected just north of the scales and the old office will be converted into a storage bin.

be converted into a storage bin.

Indianapolis, Ind.—One of the four truck laws enacted by the 1933 legislature was recently declared constitutional. This is the law providing for an additional tax on all motor vehicles "for hire," and it makes them subject to the payment of a weight tax of \$1 per hundred pounds gross weight of the vehicle. A test case of this law was made by the motor interests in the courts and an effort is now under way by the state motor vehicle license department to collect the tax. Arrests for non-compliance with the law will start May 1, according to Frank Finney, license department commissioner. It is thot that the motor organizations will appeal this decision of the court and take it up to the Supreme Court for a final decision. If this is true, the payment of the tax will be further delayed.—Fred K. Sale, Sec'y Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n.

IOWA

Clarion, Ia.—We expect to do some repairing and painting this year.—Burt Grain Co.

North Liberty, Ia.—Jesse Musgrave will operate the North Liberty Elvtr., which will open for business soon.

New Hampton, Ia.—The Chickasaw County Co-op. Equity Ass'n is making improvements on the grain elevator here at a cost of \$1,000.

Auburn, Ia.—T. B. Howard, formerly of the Howard Grain Co., is the unopposed candidate on the Democratic ticket for county auditor of Sac County.—A. T.

Greene, Ia.—Entrance to the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s office was gained during the night of Apr. 10, the change till pried open and \$6.25 stolen. Nothing else in the office was disturbed.

Lenox. Ia.—Fire in a bin of coal threatened the L. F. Davis elevator on Apr. 3, but quick work by the firemen saved the elvator, also the coal bins, the damage to which Mr. Davis estimated at \$500.

Watkins, Ia.—Wright Strait, assistant manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Alburnett, Ia., for the last eight years, has been appointed manager of the Farmers Grain & Lbr. Co.'s elevator here.

George, Ia.—The extensive improvements at the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s plant, reported in the Mar. 28 Journals, to be done by the T. E. Ibberson Co., were started on Apr. 9. The new driveway and shed over the scales will be constructed to comply with plans for a new elevator building which will undoubtedly take the place of the old one at some future time.

Buckeye, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is building new approaches to its elevator, using crushed rock. It has also made some minor repairs in the elevator in addition to replanking the elevator floor. H. M. Sielaff is the manager.—Art Torkelson.

Eldora, Ia.—Assets of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. were offered for sale to the highest bidder for cash on Apr. 16, the sale being the result of a request filed in court by Harry Ward, trustee, asking the court to permit the sale to satisfy certain obligations.

Mapleton, Ia.—Fire starting in the north end of the Peter Lamp Estate elevator during the night of Apr. 12 destroyed that elevator. containing 12,000 bus. of grain, and spreading to the Haubrich Lbr. Co.'s yard destroyed about \$1,000 worth of grain and paint.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—David Widmer, 10-year old son of J. M. Widmer, assistant general manager of Penick & Ford, died Apr. 7, after a long illness. The day before the boy passed away, his father returned from New York by airplane to be with his son.—A. T.

Algona, Ia.—William Geering has been appointed manager of the local office of the W. M. Bell Co., of Milwaukee, Wis. Mr. Geering is well known to the trade, having purchased grain for several years in Iowa, and had his original experience in the Milwaukee market.

Lawler, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. burned at 4 a. m., Sunday, Apr. 8; loss, \$10,000; partly covered by insurance. Besides the building, equipment and small stock, 21,000 pounds of timothy seed, 14,000 bus. of oats, 7,000 bus. of shelled corn, 500 bus. of barley and other grain and seed was destroyed.

Keokuk, Ia.—The plant of the Purity Oats Co., reported in the Mar. 14 Journals as being in bankruptcy, was sold on Apr. 14 to J. A. Dunlap, trustee, subject to the approval of the court. It was generally understood that the successful bid was made by the various banks, and in the name of Mr. Dunlap as the trustee.

and in the name of Mr. Dunlap as the trustee. Sutherland, Ia.—Potgeter Grain Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$50,000 divided into 500 shares of the par value of \$100 per share; incorporators: John Potgeter, May Potgeter and Lydia Potgeter; to buy, sell, store and deal in agricultural products of every kind. The company operates elevators at Eagle Grove and at Steamboat Rock, Ia.

Itto Is Turong Downing's grain elevator

Ute, Ia.—Eugene Downing's grain elevator, together with the connecting office building, burned at 2 a. m., Apr. 5; about 1,500 bus. of corn stored in the elevator was destroyed also; partly insured. This house, which was the last of Ute's grain elevators, was built by the Nye Schneider Co., with the advent of the North-Western Railway. Eugene Downing purchased it several years ago.

Fredericksburg, Ia.—At a recent meeting of directors and stockholders of the Fredericksburg Produce Ass'n a 10% dividend was paid to all stockholders. E. A. Ellison was retained as manager and L. L. Bittner as assistant. Mr. Ellison has been manager for the last 26 years and Mr. Bittner has been with the firm for 15 years. A new two-ton truck has been purchased to haul grain and livestock.—Fredericksburg Produce Ass'n.

Produce Ass'n.

Goldfield, Ia.—Mrs. D. H. Keith, 70, wife of "Dave" Keith, manager of the local Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator, passed away at her home Apr. 9. Mrs. Keith was stricken by paralysis caused by a blood clot eight weeks ago, from which she failed to recover. The many friends of "Dave," who has been manager of the elevator here for a good many years, will sympathize with him in his sorrow.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Specialists in Ventilating Grain Elevator Legs and Grain Storage Bins HHROBERTSON CO BUILDING PRODUCTS PRODUCTS

PITTSBURGH, PA.

District offices in Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis and other large Cities

ROBERTSON PROTECTED METAL ROOFING AND SIDING IS STRONG AND CORROSION-PROOF

Albia, Ia.—Feed mixing machinery has been installed in the east room of the Albia Roller Mills

Des Moines, la.—The annual convention of the Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n will be held here following the adoption of the Country Grain Elevator Code, which will probably be some time during the middle of May.—D. O. Milligan, sec'y.

Milligan, sec'y.

Chelsea, Ia.—Burneil Brush, son of Former State Senator S. A. Brush, who has been in the grain business here for a long time, was killed in an auto accident, on Apr. 5, together with three others, when the auto in which they were returning from a dance at Marshalltown collided with a truck hauling barley, four miles west of Tama, on the Lincoln Highway. The other four occupants of the car, which was driven by a brother of the senator, Raymond Brush, who also was killed, were only slightly injured. Burnell Brush, who was 19 years of age, was learning the grain business from his father.—A. T.

KANSAS

Wichita, Kan.—New members of the Board of Trade include Eugene L. Bates, of Hutchinson. Kan

Concordia, Kan.—Windstorm slightly damaged the elevator plant of the Bossemeyer Bros. on Apr. 2.

Cheney, Kan.—Windstorm slightly damaged the elevator of the Friesen Grain Co. on Apr. 11.

Warwick, Kan.—The E. L. Rickel elevator sustained slight damage to its electrical equipment recently.

Palco, Kan.—On March 2 the Farmers National Warehouse Corp. sustained slight windstorm damage to its elevator.

Cawker City, Kan.—The new owners of the N. R. Dockstader elevator, Bailey & Lynch, will retain Gus Smith as manager.

Feterita. Kan.—Leo J. O'Toole is now manager of the Stevens County Co-op. Equity Exchange's elevator, succeeding C. O. Darnall.

Oxford, Kan.—A new concrete mill is being erected by the Oxford Milling Co. to replace the frame mill that has been in operation for about

Clifton, Kan.—E. C. Kirkpatrick, after being manager of the Farmers Union elevator for 17 years, has retired and has been succeeded by Raymond Kimble.

Haddam, Kan.—The Haddam Grain Co.'s elevator, together with 1,200 bus. of grain, burned Apr. 12; loss, \$5,500; partly insured. The elevator was operated by T. E. Beeman.

Hutchinson, Kan.—An addition is being built on the east side of the Riverside Mill, in South Hutchinson, to house a new cleaning and testing department and also the laboratory.

Wichita, Kan.—George F. Binderim, formerly assistant to R. D. Jarboe, former chief of the federal grain supervision in the Wichita district, who resigned recently, has succeeded Mr. Jarboe as chief.

Glen Elder, Kan.—Ben Thompson, manager of the N. R. Dockstader Estate elvator, recently sold to Bailey & Lynch, as reported in the Journals last number, will be retained as manager by the new owners.

Ellinwood, Kan.—Milton A. Bosse sustained slight windstorm damage to his elevator plant on Apr. 2, and on the same date the mill plant of Fred Wolf, doing business as the Wolf Milling Co., was also slightly damaged.

Heizer, Kan.—John Cook, banker, is building a 20,000-bu. elevator here, to be completed by harvest. Material used is mostly cottonwood and used siding, and the grain trade is watching the experiment with interest.—John J. Law (Dundee, Kan.).

Barrett, Kan.—Oliver C. Wells, who came to this town in 1914 and engaged in the grain and coal business, which he operated for many years, died on Apr. 2, at his home here, from a heart attack. Mr. Wells, who was 72 years of age, retired from business several years ago.

McCracken, Kan.—Jack Harris, manager of the Humburg Lbr., Grain & Supply Co. for the past year, has been appointed manager of the Farmers Union elvator here, which recently added oil as a side line. His place at the Humburg elevator is being temporarily filled by R. E. Skinner.

Wilmore, Kan.—R. E. Terry, of Salina, is the new proprietor of the elevator formerly operated as the C. A. House Grain Co., which he will operate under the name of the Home Grain Co. The elevator is undergoing a thoro cleaning and repairing. Grain, seeds, feeds, coal, gasoline, oil, etc., will be handled.

Wichita, Kan.—At a joint session of the Kansas Coop, Grain Deelers, Ass'n and the Farm.

Wichita, Kan.—At a joint session of the Kansas Co-op. Grain Dealers Ass'n and the Farmers Co-op. Commission Co. of Kansas, held in this city early in April, a com'ite was appointed to make plans for additional co-operative storage facilities. It is undecided whether storage space will be leased or whether a terminal will be built at some southwestern point.

Delphos, Kan.—Wendell Wilkins, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator for the past nine years, has bot the elevator owned by the Delphos Milling Co. and which has been managed for several years past by Ray Halberstadt. This building is also known locally as the Wright Mill, which was dismantled some years ago and converted into an elevator. Mr. Wilkins will take charge of his new property on May 1.

May 1.

Copeland, Kan.—The 500,000-bu. elevator of the Co-op. Equity Exchange here has been leased to the Hall-Baker Grain Co., subsidiary of the Farmers National Grain Corp. After some repairs and improvements are made to the plant, the Hall-Baker Co. will use it for storage purposes, while the Co-op. Exchange will continue to handle and market all grain received from its members. Due to financial difficulties the exchange has not been active during the last two years.

KENTUCKY

Prices Mill, Ky.—The mill building of W. W. Johnson was slightly damaged by windstorm on Apr. 10.

Louisville, Ky.—The passing of Mr. Schuff [as reported in the Journals last number], who was the sole owner of A. C. Schuff & Co., will result in the closing of the business.—A. C. Schuff & Co., per M. S. Wilson.

Bowling Green, Ky.—Fire, originating in a pile of corn cobs near an old elevator building at the Bowling Green Milling Co.'s plant, spread into the building and caused considerable damage on Apr. 14, at 11:20 a. m. A hole 10 feet square was burned in the roof.

MARYLAND

Snow Hill, Md.—The local flour mill was burned on Apr. 15 in a fire which also destroyed 10 small dwellings occupied by Negroes.

BALTIMORE LETTER

The condition of Gustav Herzer, Jr., head of Gustav Herzer & Son, who has been undergoing treatment for a fallen stomach, is reported to be improving steadily.—R. C. N.

The April meeting of the Baltimore Flour Club will be held during the last week in this month at the "Alcazar" in connection with a bowling tournament and dinner.—R. C. N.

The storage rate on export grain, one-eighth of a cent per bu. for each succeeding period of 10 days after the expiration of the free time limit, and which rate was to have expired Apr. 30, 1934, has been extended to Apr. 30, 1935. unless further ordered.—R. C. N.

The free influx of Pacific Coast wheat at this port and its relative cheapness has had a tendency to make sharp inroads upon No. 2 red winter garlicky wheat with the southern and southeastern mills, and it is difficult now to sell any quantity of No. 2 red garlicky.—R. C. N.

Pres. Eugene Blackford has appointed the following business conduct com'ite for the Chamber of Commerce in accordance with the requirements of the recently adopted grain exchange code: Philip C. McIntyre, E. H. Beer. Frank S. Dudley, Blanchard Randall, Jr., and T. Wilson Johnston.—R. C. N.

Modeled after the Indiana law, which has been sustained by the Supreme Court, the Maryland chain store tax will be put into effect at the end of April. The new law provides a \$5 tax on each store from two to five owned by one company; a tax of \$20 on each store between five and ten; a charge of \$100 for each store in a chain exceeding ten, but not exceeding twenty, and \$150 for each store in a chain of more than twenty. Enforcement of the act, it is estimated, will add \$300,000 to the state's revenue for the year.—R. C. N.

Former Pres. A. W. Mears, of the Chamber of Commerce, is enjoying a three weeks' fishing trip in Florida.—R. C. N.

Trading hours on the floor of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce will be changed April 30 to conform with the daylight-saving time schedule that will be put into effect by the Chicago Board of Trade at the end of this month.—R. C. N.

At a general meeting of the members of the Chamber of Commerce, held Apr. 13, the following amendment to the by-laws was adopted: "Sec. 1—That such changes or additions to the rules. regulations and by-laws of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, be made as are necessary to conform to the code of fair competition for grain exchanges and members thereof, and that any alterations or additions which may be made to said code, become automatically a part of the rules, regulations and by-laws of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce."—R. C. N.

Sudlersville, Md.—Our firm has been in the grain business here since 1867. In 1930 we opened a branch office in the Chamber of Commerce, in Baltimore, and put my son, Dudley G. Roe, Jr., in charge of same. We did quite an extensive business there until they flooded the whole seaboard here with Pacific Coast white wheat. They simply killed business here on the seaboard for our soft wheat, so we closed our Baltimore office on Mar. 1 last, and Dudley, Jr., became manager of the grain and commodity department of Frank B. Cahn & Co., investment brokers in Baltimore. Dudley G. Roe is the only member of the firm at the present time, my father, the late W. D. Roe, having died in 1912. There is only one grain elevator here at Sudlersville and it is operated by ourselves.—Dudley G. Roe, W. D. Roe & Son.

MICHIGAN

Goblesville, Mich.—The Goblesville Milling Co. has installed a corn cutter, aspirator and grader.

Gobles, Mich.—Windstorm slightly damaged the property of the Gobleville Milling Co. on Apr. 4.

Zeeland, Mich.—The VerHage Milling Co. has installed an Attrition Mill Co. S. K. corn crusher.

Bay City, Mich.—The Farm Bureau Supply Stores installed a feed mixer and a 5-h.p. motor to drive it.

Homer, Mich.—The Cortright Milling Co. has installed a Bluestreak Jr. corn cutter, aspirator and grader.

Deford, Mich.—The Frutchey Bean Co. sustained slight windstorm damage to its property on Mar. 30.

Vernon, Mich.—The brick detached warehouse of the Vernon Elvtr. Co. was slightly damaged by windstorm recently.

Coopersville, Mich.—The Peoples Grain & Milling Co. has installed a Bluestreak Jr. corn cutter, aspirator and grader.

Carson City, Mich.—The Lyon Milling Co.. Inc., is installing electric lights in its flour mill supplied by its own generator.

Parma, Mich.—The Parma Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has installed an Economy Electro-magnetic separator ahead of its feed mill.

Detroit, Mich.—Supreme Cereal Products Co. incorporated; capital stock, \$10,000; incorporators: Ernest C. Miller and others.

Moline, Mich.—Moline Co-op. Milling Co. is installing an Economy electro-magnetic separator ahead of its feed mill to catch the trampiron

Portland, Mich.—The Portland Elvtr. Co. has installed a crusher and a Bluestreak electromagnetic separator, the separator being used ahead of a hammer mil.

Howell, Mich.—The Livingston Co-op. Ass'n is installing a built-in electro-magnetic separator on its Dreadnaught feed mill to eliminate the tramp iron fire hazard.

Williamston, Mich.—The Producers Elvtr. Co. is installing an Economy electro-magnetic separator ahead of its attrition mill. It also operates a hammer mill, which has been similarly protected since its installation two years ago.

Elwel, Mich.—The Peoples Elvtr. Co. has recently installed a 24-inch Dreadnaught attrition mill with built-in pneumatic feed spraying system and built-in electro-magnetic separator. The mill is driven by a 30-h.p. fully-enclosed pipe-ventilated direct-connected motor.

Maybee, Mich.—S. Liedel & Son have installed

Hamilton, Mich.—The Hamilton Farm Buro is increasing its feed grinding capacity by installing a second feed mill. This is a No. 30 Prater Bluestreak, equipped with buit-in electrons are the second feed mill. tro-magnetic separator. Mill will be operated by a direct connected 60-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse fully-enclosed self-ventilated motor.

Springport, Mich.—The Springport Elvtr. Co.'s Springport, Mich.—The Springport Eivtr. Co.'s elevator was entered by thieves during the night of Apr. 12 for the second time within a week. The first time clover seed and some other things were taken, and the second time 10 bags of beans were stolen. Both times a window was smashed to gain entrance.

Grand Ledge, Mich.—E. C. Aldrich, sole owner of the Monitor Flour Mills, has sold the plant to the Grand Ledge Produce Co., which will take charge about July 1. Mr. Aldrich purchased a half interest in the mills in 1915, buying the other half three years later, since which time her suggestfully constant them. time he has successfully operated them.

Bangor, Mich.—The Bangor Fruit Growers Exchange installed a No. 20 Bluestreak Hammer Mill with a direct connected 25-h.p. motor. This mill is protected against the tramp iron fire hazard by an electro-magnetic separator. This firm has also recently installed a Prater Bluestreak Jr. corn cutter, grader and aspirator.

Byron Center, Mich.—Byron Center Co-op. Byron Center, Mich.—Byron Center Co-op. Ass'n has recently installed a feed screen and corn crusher. It is also installing a bulk oil storage station with a capacity of about 45,000 gallons and a filling station for handling oil and gasoline. This new construction is located about 50 feet north of the elevator. The company plans to deliver oil and gasoline in the surrounding territory

Bay Port, Mich.—The Wallace & Morley Co Bay Port, Mich.—The Wallace & Morley Co., with headquarters at this station, has recently installed Economy electro-magnetic separators ahead of its feed mills at the Bradleyville, Elkton, Grassmere, Linkville, and Gilford plants, thus providing complete protection against the tramp iron fire hazard in its 13 elevators. A Bluestreak corn cutter, aspirator and grader was installed in the local elevator.

Chelsea, Mich.—The Chelsea Milling Co. has awarded contract to the Burrell Engineering & Const. Co. for the erection of six grain tanks, which will more than triple its storage capacity, which will more than triple its storage capacity, giving it a total of 160,000 bus. The new tanks are to be of re-inforced concrete, 120 feet in height, with a diameter of 16 feet, and will contain 14 interstice bins. The site is just north of the company's present four tanks. The contract calls for completion by July.

tract calls for completion by July.

Hudson, Mich.—The Cutler Dickerson Co., operating an elevator and feed mill at Adrian, Mich.. has bot the Hudson Milling Co. plant from the Thompson Savings Bank, which it has been operating since last July. The new owners are making extensive repairs, including a new roof for the entire property, replacing worn belting, repairing broken windows, painting the walls, and reconditioning the machinery. In addition to making flour, the Cutler Dicker-In addition to making flour, the Cutler Dickerson Co. will conduct a general feed business, buy grain, handle seeds, fertilizers, etc.

Owosso, Mich.—A spring rally was held on the evening of Apr. 10 at Fred F. Cornair's Brick Elvtr., as it is known locally, attended by 300 elevator operators and farmers, mostly from central Michigan, tho some came from as far as Detroit, Battle Creek and Chicago. The rally started at 7 p. m. and lasted till midnight. There was speaking, musical entertainment and dancing, also contests of various kinds. The speakers included the following: Mrs. Mae Metheney, manager of the Lapeer Grain Co., Lapeer, Mich.; H. C. King, pres. of the King Seed Co., of Battle Creek; W. I. Biles, of the Saginaw Mills, Inc.; E. G. Hall, of the Larrowe Milling Co., Detroit; C. E. Noyes, see'y of the Owosso Chamber of Commerce, and Mayor A. T. Wright. Joe Moore, of Owosso, was master of ceremonies.

MINNESOTA

Blakely, Minn.-Martin Hagen has installed a new grain cleaner in his elevator.

Montrose, Minn.-The Montrose Mill & Elvtr. has installed a mash mixer and a new corn cracker.

Hastings. Minn.-Installation of a new motor in its durum mill here, also one in its wheat flour mill, has been completed by the King Midas Mill Co.

St. Paul. Minn .- Shaw Grain Co., incorporated; incorporators: Arthur Shaw, Emmons L. Abeles and L. M. Rohlf.

Alpha, Minn.-George Musser has bot the vator property on the north side of the railroad tracks from the Farmers Co-op. Ass'n, which has two elevators here.

Mahnomen, Minn.—The Kellogg Commission Co.'s local elevator has been closed, it is reported, and I. A. Melvold, manager, has moved to Ogema, Minn., where he will open a house there for this season.

Vernon Center, Minn.—Earl Pepper is the new manager of the local Hubbard & Palmer No. 2 elevator. Mr. Pepper is well known here, having lived in this town when a boy. He has moved his family to this point.

Moorhead, Minn.—A permit has been granted to the N. J. Olsen Co. to enlarge its elevator, at a cost of \$15,000; action preliminary, no further action until new crop comes in; no date set for taking bids on construction.

Garvin, Minn.-The Monarch Elvtr. Co. is re operated by the T. H. Webb Co. The other two elevators at this point are operated by the Garvin Co-op. Elvtr. Co., which has a feed mill in one of them.

Jeffers, Minn.-As the charter of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. expired this month, the company has been re-incorporated under the name of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. All of the old officers were retained by the new company.— Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Waseca, Minn.-The remaining assets of the waseca, Minn.—The remaining assets of the Waseca Farmers Elvtr. Co., consisting largely of book accounts and judgments, were sold at the court room on Mar. 31, completing the dissolution of that corporation. The elevator was sold some time ago.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

A building permit for a \$10,000 addition to s local plant has been taken out by the Fleischmann Malting Co.

A 450-h.p. diesel engine and generator are being installed by the Fruen Milling Co., which is remodeling its power plant.

George G. Fuller, at one time sec'y-treas. of the Van Dusen Harrington Co., of this city, and who left Minneapolis about 30 years ago, died at his home in Los Angeles, Cal., during the first week of April. He was 72 years old.

Minneapolis, Minn.-Lou Crosby of the Omaha Minneapolis, Minn.—Lou Crosby of the Omana office of the Cargill Grain Co. has been transferred here to take charge of the company's commission department, succeeding Fred Drum, who is now in charge of sales for all branch

E. L. Welch, former head of E. L. Welch & E. L. Welch, former head of E. L. Welch & Co. and a resident of this city for many years, died at St. Mary's Hospital on Apr. 8, at the age of 70 years. He entered the banking business at Henderson, Minn., his birthplace, later coming to this city and entering the grain business. Mr. Welch is survived by his widow, three daughters and one son.

MISSOURI

Kansas City, Mo.—Howard E. Merrell, formerly with B. C. Christopher & Co., has become associated with the Clay-Leahy Grain Co.

Clinton, Mo.-On Apr. 4 lightning damaged the cornice of the concrete elevator of the Commander-Larabee Corp. and/or the Larabee Flour

Boonville, Mo.—On Apr. 11 wind blew the wheat spout down in elevator "B" of the Boonville Mills Co. and a quantity of wheat ran out on the ground and was damaged.

St. Louis, Mo.—George W. Ziebold, a member of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange for 30 years, died Apr. 10. He was formerly pres. of the Waterloo Milling Co., at Waterloo, Ill.

Kansas City, Mo.—L. M. Hicks, traveling representative of the Root Grain Co. for 16 years, died on Apr. 10, at his home in Merriam, Kan., died on Apr. 10, at his home in Merriam, Kar from heart disease. He was 57 years of age.

Hartsburg, Mo.—The Farmers Milling & Elvtr Co. has leased its elevator to Ira Walker and will discontinue active business for the present. Mr. Walker will carry on a feed and seed busi-

Kansas City, Mo.-The personnel of the business conduct com'ite of the Kansas City Board of Trade is as follows: J. J. Kraettli, chairman; F. C. Hoose, Fred C. Vincent, J. S. Hart, James N. Russell. Norborne, Mo.—We intend to build a small elevator this spring.—B. F. Knipschild & Bro.

Lockwood, Mo.-The Lockwood Mill, which LOCKWOOD, MO.—The LOCKWOOD MIII. Which has been closed for some time, has been overhauled by Smith Brown, an old miller, and the machinery put in order and some grinding for the trade is now being done.

Pierce City, Mo.—The Meyer-Blair Milling Co. (headquarters Springfield, Mo.) has installed an automatic dump, repaired and cleaned the old Meyer Milling Co.'s elevator here and has reopened it, with Frank Hines as manager, assisted by Coarge Tolker. sisted by George Baker.

St. Louis, Mo.—Bartlett Frazier Co., of Chicago, has acquired the business and good-will of the J. C. Shaffer Grain Co., also of Chicago. The latter firm is liquidating its affairs and retiring from the grain business. Mr. Williamson, formerly manager for the latter firm will be retained.

Bigelow, Mo.—I have bot the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here and it will be known in the future as the J. W. Hill & Son Elvtr. We will continue with the elevator at Fortescue, Mo. We have had that elevator leased for the past three years and have renewed same.—J. W. Hill & Son Elvtr.

St. Joseph, Mo.—A new concern, known as the Hy-Power Feed Mfg. Co., opened for busi-ness early this month and will manufacture and ness early this month and will manufacture and sell a complete line of high protein feeds for dairymen, poultrymen and livestock feeders. The company is composed of E. W. McClelland, who was in the feed manufacturing business in Gilman City, Mo., for a number of years, and J. L. Nicholson, formerly of Wilsonville, Neb.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Cereal By-Products Co. is re-opening its St. Louis office Apr. 20. It will be in charge of our former St. Louis manager. W. D. Cunningham, who is well known to the feed trade. Business is better and the recovery warrants re-opening additional facilities to take care of the feed trade.—Cereal By-Products Co., W. F. Becker. [With headquarters at Chicago, this company maintains branch offices in Minneapolis. Memphis. Buffalo and Boston.] neapolis, Memphis, Buffalo and Boston.]

neapolis, Memphis, Buffalo and Boston.]

St. Louis, Mo.—L. W. Munkres, formerly with the Hall-Baker Grain Co. and later with the Farmers National Grain Corp.; Harold Banks and W. J. Niergarth, both formerly with the Farmers National, and Paul W. Bartlett, formerly with the Hall-Baker Co., have organized the Terminal Grain Co. here and will operate the Terminal Elvtr., at East St. Louis, Ill., and other elevators in this market. Last fall the Bartlett, Munkres & Banks Grain Co. was organized and incorporated by these three men. ganized and incorporated by these three men, and several elevators in Illinois taken over by the company. Before May 1 offices will be opened by the new concern here.

Boonville, Mo .- The Boonville Mills Co, awarded contract on Apr. 13 for a re-inforced concrete grain elevator to be built at its flour mill here. The new elevator includes six grain storage bins with capacity for storing 60,000 bus. The elevator includes the workhouse and machinery and initial storage space for the first unit of what will ultimately be an elevator of greater capacity. The Boonville Mills Co. already has storage space for 140,000 bus, which together with the new elevator will give the company 200,000 bus. O. F. Kelley is pres. and general manager of the company. The new elevator was designed by Horner & Wyatt, grain elevator engineers. Construction work will be done by the Bran Corpt. Co. be done by the Ryan Const. Co.

NEBRASKA

Ogallala, Neb.—Ogallala Mills, incorporated; capital stock, \$25,000. A milling plant will be

Inland, Neb.-Stockholders of the Farmers Union Co-op. Grain Ass'n have voted to dis continue business.

Paxton, Neb.—Ellis Pullen is the new manager of the Farmers Co-op. Ass'n's elevator, succeeding John Gruell Apr. 1.—C. L. Hull (Roscoe, Neb.).

Stratton Grain Company

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Southwestern Wheat and Corn **Operating Stratton Elevator** 2,000,000 Bus. Capacity

Superior, Neb.—The elevator plant of the Bossemeyer Bros. was slightly damaged by windstorm on Apr. 10.

Pender, Neb.—John Moseman, owner of elevators at Emerson, Hartington, Thurston and Pender, was badly hurt recently by a fall.

Shelton, Neb.—A new elevator boot will be installed in the Harris Livestock Co.'s elevator and other necessary repair work done before movement of wheat crop.

Wilcox, Neb.—Lorne Anderson, manager of the Wilcox Grain Co.'s elevator for the past several months, has resigned to take a position with a bank at Axtell, Neb.

Rockford, Neb.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n has completely covered its frame elevator with iron and provided lightning protection. Van Ness Const. Co. did the work.

Grainton, Neb.—Grainton Farmers Co-op. Exchange, incorporated; capital stock, \$20,000; incorporators: W. G. McClintock, F. B. Sweeney, John C. Sparks and T. H. Gathman.

Bruno, Neb.—A studded annex is under construction at the Nye Jenks Grain Co.'s elevator at this point, increasing its storage capacity by 22,000 bus. A screw conveyor is being installed at the top and at the bottom.

Bayard, Neb.—The loss sustained by C. L. Bartlett in the burning of his elevator, reported in the Journals last number, was more than \$8,000; about half covered by insurance. The elevator had a capacity of 12,000 bus.

Sutton, Neb.—The Farmers Grain & Livestock Co. will install a truck scale in the near future. The Nebraska-Iowa Grain Co. is remodeling its local elevator, putting in new concrete foundation and repairing the wood work damaged by ants.

Omaha, Neb.—T. O. Moe, of the Chicago office of the Cargill Grain Co., has succeeded Lou Crosby as manager of this office for the same firm. Mr. Crosby was transferred last month to the Minneapolis office to be in charge of the company's commission department.

Cedar Bluffs, Neb.—Construction work on the 30,000-bu. elevator for the Cedar Bluffs Farmers Union, contract for which was reported in the Feb. 28 Journals as having been let to the Van Ness Const. Co., was delayed somewhat by recent cold spells, but is now going ahead rapidly.

Omaha, Neb.—It is expected that Hugh Butler, a past pres. of the Omaha Exchange, will be specially honored at the coming conference of the 19th district Rotary International, which meets here Apr. 30 and May 1 and 2. Mr. Butler, governor, retires at this session. Because of his Rotary activities and commendable record in civic and social betterment work, he is mentioned for an international office which would make him eligible for election to the presidency of the organization.

NEW MEXICO

French, N. M.—Mr. Atta, of Maxwell, N. M., has purchased the elevator here of M. O. Chaffee, and will operate it.

NEW YORK

New York, N. Y.—Samuel Knighton has been renominated for a third term as pres. of the Produce Exchange.

New York, N. Y.—New members of the Produce Exchange include Walter P. McCaffray and Joseph M. Sydeman.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Hayden Newhall, grain and feed broker, is reported as recovering from an operation he underwent on Apr. 9.

Ashville, N. Y.—Ashville Co-op. Feed & Supply Co., incorporated; incorporators: Roy B. Newell, Harley D. Smith, John M. Brown, Esther A. Brown and Frank Fardink.

Ogdensburg, N. Y.—The Ogdensburg Terminal Co., owner of the elevator, is protesting the assessment of \$131.812, on which the tax would be \$5,900. The earnings of the company the past year amounted to only \$6,000.

New York, N. Y.—The golden anniversary of the Produce Exchange will be celebrated by members at a dinner, entertainment and dance to be given on board the S. S. Washington, on May 2, the party to be limited to 350 persons, due to space limitations on the ship. Charles A. Robinson is chairman of the arrangements comittee.

Auburn, N. Y.—B. A. Dean & Son, Inc., a long time member of the National Hay Ass'n, is going out of business. Due to financial difficulties, the company has made a general assignment of its business for the benefit of creditors.

New York, N. Y.—The following have been appointed a com'ite on nominations to choose a ticket to be voted on by members of the Produce Exchange at the annual election on June 4: Winchester Noyes, chairman; A. L. Snow, L. G. Leverich, Robert G. Hurley, Gilbert Elliott, Jr., E. G. Broenniman, A. L. Hodder. W. C. Schilthuis and J. E. Seaver.

Lockport, N. Y.—A loss estimated at several thousand dollars was sustained by the New York Central Railroad on Apr. 12, when two freight cars, loaded with wheat, which were being shunted to a conveyor on the unloading platform of the Niagara Falls Milling Co. here, crashed thru the bumper at the end of the switch and fell down an embankment 50 feet into a power raceway. One car broke in the fall and spilled the wheat over the roadway.

Ogdensburg, N. Y.—The erection of a 2,000,000-bu. terminal elevator here (as reported in the Feb. 14 Journals) is still being talked of by the Rutland Railroad and the Cargill Elvtr. Co., who are reported to have stated that if the present grain rate, which is favorable to Ogdensburg, can be maintained the elevator will be built. The local rate is under attack by the New England and Canadian railroads. The Cargill Co. would operate the elevator under lease

Glens Falls, N. Y.—At a dinner meeting of the Upper Hudson Grain Dealers Ass'n, held here Apr. 2, at the Queensbury, F. M. McIntyre, of Potsdam, pres. of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, and a member of the com'ite representing the National Federation of Feed Ass'n's in charge of the code of fair competition for the feed industry, was the principal speaker. The code was the subject of his talk. Discussion on various other subjects was led by members of the ass'n.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The recently organized Feed Products Corp., the incorporation of which was reported in the Journals last number, has begun the manufacture of poultry feeds. A building on Leslie St. was purchased and machinery installed. About 25 workers are employed. Raymond J. Davies, pres. and general manager, was formerly general manager of Buffalo Meat Products, Inc., and sec'y of the Cleveland Products Co., of Cleveland, O. Charles H. Collard, sec'y and treas., was formerly manager of the American Terminal Warehouse.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Corn Exchange of Buffalo was held April 10 for the purpose of electing three directors for the ensuing three years. The retiring directors are Edgar B. Black, Eugene B. Collard and James G. McKillen. The new directors elected for a three year term are Max F. Cohn. John G. Howell and Fred G. Krueger. At a meeting of the board of directors held Apr. 17 the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: J. J. Rammacher (re-elected), pres.; J. B. Stouten, vice-pres.; Thomas C. O'Brien, treas.; Fred E. Pond, sec. and ass't treas. The following is the complete personnel of the board of directors for the fiscal year commencing Apr. 1, 1934: Max F. Cohn. Wayland P. Frost, John G. Howell, Elmer J. Koehnlein, Fred G. Krueger, George W. Martin, Thomas C. O'Brien. John J. Rammacher, John B. Stouten.

NORTH DAKOTA

Bismarck, N. D.—North Dakota District No. 3 of the Farmers National Co-op, Grain Dealers Ass'n has been formed. Robert A. Morrow, of Pettibone, is sec'y.

Dunn Center, N. D.—The Occident Elvtr. Co., which is rebuilding its elevator that burned in February, as previously reported, is doing business in the meantime, selling seeds and flour and cashing storage tickets. The T. E. Ibberson Co. is erecting the new 35,000-bu. elevator.

son Co. is erecting the new 35,000-bu. elevator. Grand Forks, N. D.—O. L. Spencer, connected with the State Mill & Elvtr. here for 12 years, has resigned. For several years he was general manager until last November, when Ludwig Pederson was given that post, Spencer, however, continued in actual charge of operations. E. R. McDonald, of Pittsfield, Ill., has been named milling supervisor and general sales manager of the State Mill, succeeding Mr. Spencer.

OHIO

West Jefferson, O.—We are installing corn cracking equipment.—John Murray & Son.

Haskins, O.—Clyde E. Pepple is now manager of the Haskins Farmers Grain Co., succeeding P. B. Hipp.

Van Wert, O.—The Heydinger Feed, Grain & Supply Co. has installed a Sidney Kwik-Mix Feed Mixer at its elevator.

Johnstown, O.—The R. B. White Lbr. Co.

here has been bot by the Granville Feed & Supply Co., of Granville, O.

Dunbridge, O.—Wind tore several sheets of roofing from the boiler house of the Sugar Ridge Grain Co. on Mar. 31.

Sugar Ridge, O.—Sheets of roofing from the elevator roof of the Sugar Ridge Grain Co. were torn off by the wind on Mar. 31.

Delaware, O.—The equipment of the Delaware Farmers Exchange was recently improved by the addition of a Sidney Kwik-Mix Feed Mixer.

Napoleon, O.—Walter Prior has been employed as manager of the Napoleon Grain and Stock Co.'s elevator, succeeding Fred Rickenberg, deceased.

West Salem, O.—The roof of the warehouse building of the West Salem Equity Exchange Co. and stock therein were damaged by windstorm on Apr. 4.

Tippecanoe, O.—Despondent over ill-health, L. Baker, owner of the Tippecanoe Grain & Feed Mill, ended his life by hanging recently. He was 70 years of age.

Middle Point, O.—The Equity Exchange Co.'s elevator office was entered by thieves, during the night of Apr. 11, who blew open the safe and stole \$127 in cash, also a radio.

Pandora, O.—Pandora Milling Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$25,000; incorporators: J. Kampf, Jesse Hilty and W. C. Zuercher; to operate a mill and deal in grains, feed, etc.

Circleville, O.—Slight damage was done to the Ralston-Purina Co.'s mill by fire, at 1 a. m., Apr. 14, believed to have started from a boiler, where corncobs were being used to fire it.

Warsaw, O.—J. W. Storm, formerly at Danville, O. [where he operated the Farmers Grain & Feed Co.'s elevator, that burned last September], is now with the Warsaw Elvtr. Co.—C. D. Johnston, Mgr. Warsaw Elvtr. Co.

Wellington, O.—E. S. Greenfield has sold his elevator here to Harry Allen, who took charge Apr. 15. He is assisted by W. C. Foote. The new firm will handle grain, feed, seeds and plants and will also operate the gasoline and oil station located in front of the elevator.

Upper Sandusky, O.—McNutt Bros., who have been in the milling business here for 17 years, have sold their business to the newly organized Wyandot County Farm Buro Ass'n. New buildings will be added to the plant and a bulk oil station installed. Everything needed on the farm will be handled.

Uniopolis, O.—Burglars broke into the Uniopolis Grain Co.'s elevator during the night of Apr. 7, knocked the knob from the safe with a sledge hammer, opened the doors, apparently with a key, and looted the safe, scattering papers and records all over the floor of the office. No money had been left in the safe. A broken window showed how entrance was gained to the office.

Celina, O.—Pulling the padlock from the front door, a robber entered the office of the Equity Exchange Co.'s elevator during the night of Apr. 13, blew the door of the safe with nitroglycerine and took \$20.40, leaving an inner drawer containing \$400 unopened and loose change scattered over the floor, giving the appearance of having been frightened away before he finished his job.

he finished his job.

Cincinnati, O.—L. H. Heile, who, with his four brothers, owns the Cincinnati Hay & Grain Co., died in the Middletown Hospital, Apr. 6, following an automobile accident the day before, near Monroe, O. The other occupants of the car, Mr. Heile's brother, sister, a friend of the family and the colored chauffeur, were injured and taken to the hospital also. The driver of the other car in the collision, also a Cincinnati business man, was killed instantly. Mr. Heile was 37 years of age and resided at Covington, Ky.

OKLAHOMA

McWillie. Okla.-Farmers Co-op. Ass'n, in-

McWillie. Okla.—Farmers Co-op. Assil, in-corporated; capital stock, \$3,000; incorporators: J. M. Glasgow, G. E. Mills, Sam Ent. Quinlan, Okla.—Quinlan Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n, incorporated; capital stock, \$5,000; incorpora-tors: C. E. Willier, E. D. Drake, Lee McFadin.

Camargo, Okla.—Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n, incorporated: capital stock, \$6,000; incorporators: L. A. Joy, A. R. Peters, Frank Stephen-

Hooker, Okla.—Hooker Co-op. Grain Ass'n, incorporated; capital stock, \$10,000; incorporators: F. A. Bateman, T. H. McKinley, H. C.

Arapaho, Okla. Arapaho Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n. incorporated; capital stock, \$6,000; incorporators: G. H. Snow, E. L. Cunningham, C. A.

Breckenridge, Okla. — Breckenridge Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n, incorporated; capital stock, \$5,000; incorporators: W. A. Schultz, F. H. Giehsler, J. W. Behring.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Acme Milling Co. (an old established company), incorporated; capital stock, \$200,000; incorporators: G. G. Sohlberg, J. L. Yergler, A. S. Eason.

Enid, Okla.—The annual convention of the Grain Dealers Ass'n of Oklahoma will be held in this city May 16 and 17. Headquarters and meeting place Youngblood Hotel.

Hough (Guymon p. o.), Okla.—Possibility of a new elevator here and expansion of the facilities of the local co-op. organization are being discussed by farm organization leaders

Tyrone, Okla.—The Tyrone Grain Growers Elvtr. Ass'n has been formed, with the following temporary officers: Pres., J. M. Howell; board members. Ernest Woodward, E. Roth, B. B. French and Fred Ballard.

French and Fred Ballard.

Chelsea, Okla.—It is with deep regret that we announce the death of J. W. Stewart, of Chelsea, Okla., vice-pres. of this ass'n and long prominent in the grain and hay business in eastern Oklahoma. Death occurred Saturday evening, Apr. 14th, after an illness of several months. Mr. Stewart has been an outstanding grain and hay man in Oklahoma and a loyal member and officer of this ass'n. He was respected by all who knew him and his passing will be widely regretted.—C. F. Prouty. sec'y Grain Dealers Ass'n of Oklahoma.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Prosser, Wash.—The Prosser Flour Mills have built a sheetiron boiler house outside the main building and contemplates making other im-

Spokane, Wash.—La Pierre Cereal Products Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$50,000; incorporators: Vern B. Munday, Otto R. Bolen and porators:

Walla Walla. Wash.—The date for the annual convention of the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n has been changed to June 8 and 9. It is to be held in this city.

Portland, Ore.—All plant employes of the Sperry Flour Co., which operates in this city the largest feed, cereal and flour mill of its type on the Pacific Coast, received a 10% increase in hourly wage rates, beginning Apr. 1.

crease in hourly wage rates, beginning Apr. 1.
Grangeville, Ida.—Construction has started on the erection of a 150,000-bu, elevator and a warehouse of the same capacity for sacked grain for the Vollmer-Clearwater Co., whose elevator and warehouse burned last August. The elevator will be fireproof, 210x60 feet. Both the buildings will be completed by July 1.

Ronan (Turner p. o.), Wash.—The Whetstone-Turner Warehouse Co. has started construc-tion on an addition to its elevator here, con-sisting of 12 bins, having a capacity of 35,000 bus., bringing the total capacity of the local elevator up to 100,000 bus. Plans for the addi-tion were drawn by J. A. Hubbard, manager of the company.

American Falls, Ida.—V. W. Meadows took up his position as manager of the Sperry Elvtr. Apr. 1. The management of the elevator has been vacant since the departure of Guy Stuart last fall. Since that time John Canfield (who will remain in the employ of the company) has had charge of the business. For the past several years Mr. Meadows has been book-keeper at the Oneida elevator here.

Tacoma, Wash .- About 100 men employed by the Tacoma Grain Co. were given a 10% wage increase Apr. 1.

Portland, Ore.—The Portland Vegetable Oil Mills sustained a fire damage of about \$200, due to friction, during the second week of April.

due to friction, during the second week of April. Vancouver, Wash.—Construction of the 2,000,-000-bu. elevator for the Pacific Continental Grain Co. is progressing rapidly. By the end of the first week of April concrete had been poured to the height of about 80 feet for the central portion of the huge building, a rectangular tower about 50 feet square, foundations for the east bins were complete and the forms were being laid for the concrete pouring, and for the east bins were complete and the forms were being laid for the concrete pouring, and the foundations for the west bins were being poured. Railroad tracks are being laid to serve the elevator and the dock has been started where the grain ships will anchor. Recently one of the workmen employed in the construction work sustained a skull fracture and shoulder bruises when he fell while at work. He was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital, where it was said later that he was recovering rapidly.

Pasco, Wash.-Wheat storage of 400,000 bus. will be provided by elevators to rise on the site of the old Pasco Flour Mills. The new elevaof the old Pasco Flour Mills. The new elevators will be built by Boyd-Conlee Co., of Spokane, and associates. Eventual rebuilding of the mill proper will bring storage capacity to a total of 750,000 bus.—F. K. H. [The Pasco Flour Mills, idle now for several years, formerly operated by the Sperry Flour Co., were dismantled in the fall of 1932. Other reports state that machinery capable of elevating 6,000 bus of wheat per hour will be installed in the new elevator to be constructed from the old mill; conveyors 320 feet in length will handle the wheat, and washing, drying and treating machinery will be installed. A large feed department will be maintained, as well as a fertilizer department. When completed the whole plant will be painted aluminum gray. Construction work has already started.]

PENNSYLVANIA

Titusville, Pa.—The Kelly Milling Co. has been incorporated to engage in a general milling business. The plants of J. M. Kelly and the Co-op. Grange Milling Co. have been taken over by the new organization.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Watertown, S. D.—The Watertown Milling Co. March. Last summer the company purchased the buildings and equipment of the Stokes Milling Co., and since that time has been remodeling the building and installing up-to-date equipment.

Faith. S. D.—Paul Neary, manager of the Wm. O'Loughlin Elvtr., suffered a painful accident recently while at work in the elevator. He was changing one of the grain spouts when it dropped, hitting his right hand and badly injuring one of his fingers. He was unable to work for two weeks.

SOUTHEAST

Albemarle, N. C.—Southern Flour Mills, incorporated; capital stock. \$25,000, with \$300 subscribed; incorporators: W. A. Lowder, A. W. Herlocker and G. M. Lowder.

Herlocker and G. M. Lowder.

Headland, Ala.—The J. W. McClenny Grist Mill burned at about 10:30 p. m., Apr. 4. It was believed that a cigarette stub was dropped in the grass near the mill, starting the fire. The mill was built by J. W. McClenny in 1875 and has been in the family since and in almost continuous operation. It burned in 1879 but was rebuilt immediately.

TEXAS

Tulia, Tex.—W. C. Cowan, local grain dealer, has installed feed mixing machinery.

Crowell, Tex.—Contract has been let for the construction of a 40,000-bu. elevator addition at this point for T. P. Duncan & Son, giving the mill plant a total storage capacity of 60,000

Tex .- The Huntoon Grain Co., which has not been operating for two years, on account of crop failure and wild U. S. competition, will operate this season, barring crop destruction, etc.—Huntoon. Grain Co., by A. F. Brown, mgr. and owner. Ft. Worth, Tex.—Our board of directors has decided to hold our annual convention on Monday and Tuesday, May 21 and 22. Com'ites are being appointed and plans are being formulated for an interesting program.—G. E. Blewett, Sec'y-Treas., Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Amarillo, Tex.-Work is being rushed on the Amarillo, Tex.—Work is being rushed on the 2,000,000-bu. elevator under construction here by the McKenzie-Hague Co. for the Farmers National Grain Corp., as reported in the Mar. 14 Journals, 24-hour shifts of between 400 and 500 laborers, working under 500 electric lights at night, being employed to have the structure ready to receive grain by June 15. Pouring of the concrete started during the second week of this month.

this month.

Graham, Tex.—The Graham Mill & Elvtr. Co. has been purchased by Kay Kimbell, pres. of the Kimbell Milling Co. and of the Kimbell-Diamond Milling Co. The property of the Graham Co. consists of a 200,000-bu. elevator, a 600-barrel mill, a 20-car daily capacity dairy and poultry feed unit, eight country elevators (located at Archer City, Jean. Megargel, New Castle, Olney, Seymour, Throckmorton and Westover), a warehouse at Abilene, Tex., and a 40-ton ice plant. With the addition of these elevators, Mr. Kimbell now operates 35 country houses, besides terminal elevators at Ft. Worth with a total capacity of 4,000,000 bus., and a terminal at Sherman having a 2,000,000-bu. capacity. bu. capacity.

UTAH

Parowan, Utah—The Parowan Milling Co.'s plant burned on Apr. 5; loss estimated at \$15,-000; no insurance. All of the flour and a small amount of equipment were saved by volunteer firemen; building and machinery were a complete loss. The mill has been in operation for a number of years and the machinery had only recently been overhauled.

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee, Wis.—Officers of the Clearing Ass'n, elected Apr. 20, are as follows: Pres., W. A. Hottensen; vice-pres., E. J. Koppelkam; sec'y, Jos. Lers; treas., A. L. Flanagan; directors—E. H. Hiemke, C. J. Steinbrecher and A. D. Bennett.

Fort Worth

The Fastest Growing Grain Market in the Southwest is the logical market for your grain.

Try any of these Fort Worth Grain and Cotton Exchange Members:

James E. Bennett & Co.

Grains, Stocks, Provisions

Smith-Ingraham Grain Co. Domestic and Export Grains, Field Seeds

The Ft. Worth Elv. & Whsg. Co. Federally Licensed Storage, Consignments

Hortonville, Wis.—John Buchanan, a feed and flour mill operator, has filed a bankruptcy petition, listing liabilities at \$33,115 and assets at \$10.267.

Seeley, Wis.—The stock and machinery of Leonard, Crosset & Riley, Inc., elevator opera-tors, were damaged by fire of unknown origin on Apr. 14.

Superior, Wis.—C. J. McRae has been elected chairman of the Wisconsin Grain Commission; E. L. Hanton vice-chairman, and C. W. Peacock sec'y-treas.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The business conduct com'ite of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange is as follows: To 1935: H. H. Peterson, A. L. Johnstone; to 1936: Hermann Deutsch, A. L. Flanagan; to 1937: Arthur J. Riebs.

Rio Creek, Wis.—Achilles Dantinne has sold his interest in the Van Dam & Dantinne feed mill and elevator business to Mr. Van Dam, who, together with his son, Leo, will continue the business under the name of Van Dam & Son

Green Valley, Wis.—At a recent special meeting of stockholders of the Farmers Elvtr. & Lbr. Co., which was organized 14 years ago as a private corporation, it was voted to change a private corporation, it was voted to change to a co-operative company, with no increase in capitalization. The par value of common stock was changed from \$100 per share to \$20. The company plans to handle oil and other petroleum products, as well as feed and other farm products and lumber.

WYOMING

Hulett, Wyo.—The old Schiller Mill here has been re-opened by M. W. Cash, an experienced

Bill to Eliminate Blackstrap Alcohol

Grain dealers ass'ns are active in support of an amendment to the Mozier bill which is de-signed to eliminate use of alcohol produced from blackstrap molasses originating in Cuba and the Philippines, for beverage purposes. The amendment does not interfere with use of molasses alcohol for industrial purposes, other than beverage production.

Distillers Terminate Marketing Agreement

Sec'y of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace announced Apr. 20 that the marketing agreement with the distilled spirits industry had been terminated by the industry. minated by the industry, effective April 18.

The agreement was terminated upon written request of contracting distillers representing more than 90 per cent by volume of the production of distillers signatory to the agreement. Provision requiring the termination of the agreement upon such request is contained in Article IX, Section C of the agreement, which was signed Dec. 9, 1933.

At the time of the termination it was stated by the Distillers' Code Authority that it would appropriate legislation which would support appropriate legislation which would more effectively provide for the promotion of the use of cereal grains in the distillation of alcoholic beverages and which would assure fair exchange prices to producers of agricultural products used by distillers.

The licensing provisions of the AAA expire soon by limitation and after the expiration the administration will be without legal means to enforce the marketing agreement against the 15 per cent of the distillers who refused to sign the agreement.

Meantime the 85 per cent would be subjected to the unfair competition of the outsiders, so Sec'y reluctantly consented to the cancel-

The distillers have been paying about 30 cents per bushel in parity payments to the government as a sort of processing tax.

The marketing agreement provided also that 10 per cent of the liquor made might be made

from other material than grain, which permitted the use of blackstrap.

With the abrogation of the marketing agree-

ment there can be no limitation on the use of blackstrap.

Complaint had been made at a meeting at Terre Haute, Ind., that the Sec'y permitted the use of blackstrap, displacing that much grain; but the Sec'y had no choice, as these marketing agreements in the first instance must be vol-

The Commodity Exchange Bill

S. 3180, the commodity exchange bill, introduced Mar. 26 by Senator Smith, authorizes the government commission to fix limits for the amount of trading by any person, requires commission merchants to be licensed by the Sec'y of Agriculture, requires three days' notice to be given of tender of delivery on contracts made after the 15th day of the delivery month, permits the Sec'y of Agriculture to designate contracts tract markets not complying with the present specification but providing for delivery as approved by the Sec'y, authorizes inspection by the Sec'y of the regular elevators and their

This bill is the companion bill of H. R. 8829 in the House. The objects described are accomplished by numerous amendments to the present law. Under the authority conferred the Sec'y of Agriculture has discretion to revise the trading limits up and down in a way that could be destructive to the market. What this could be destructive to the market. What this may mean can be gathered from the statemen; by the chief of the Grain Futures Administration that a sale of 2,000,000 bus, in one day abnormally influences the market. This statement may not be borne out in an active market such as that of July, 1929, when daily trading in wheat futures averaged 93,543,000 bus. In this connection the brain trust appears to be tackling the problem at the wrong end. When heavy rains break a drouth there would be heavy selling that would cause the "abnormal" price movement to which the professor refers; but instead of restricting its expression on the ex-change a law should be enacted to regulate the

Pennsylvania Millers Hurt by Pacific Coast Flour

At a special meeting of the officers and directors of the Pennsylvania Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n at Harrisburg, Apr. 17, the following resolution was adopted:

following resolution was adopted:

RESOLVED, that competition of Pacific Coast wheat flour has resulted in materially reducing the operations and profit of Eastern mills, with the result that many of them are in desperate financial circumstances; and since there now appears to be no relief in prospect from any Government agency, we, the board of directors of the Pennsylvania Millers and Feed Dealers' Ass'n, feel that our business salvation depends upon the purchase of wheat on a parity with Pacific Coast prices, and that our organization would welcome any concerted action looking to the achievement of this and by flour milling and/or grain dealers' ass'ns who are parties at interest.—R. C. N.

One reason the eastern millers find it so hard to compete with western filters and it so hard to compete with western flour is that the millers of the Pacific Northwest make it a regular practice to lay in heavy stocks of wheat when the growers are selling. Since they filled their warehouses the price of wheat has advanced, being raised partly by the operations of the government agency in the Northwest, and the Pacific millers now can grind cheap wheat and undersell those who have to buy wheat at the undersell those who have to buy wheat at the present advanced prices.

The Pacific Northwest mills are running at The Pacific Northwest mills are running at only two-thirds of capacity. The North Pacific Emergency Export Ass'n since beginning operations Oct. 20 up to Apr. 2 has sold for export 19,575,000 bus. of wheat, and flour equivalent to only 3,780,000 bus. If the government agency were not taking a loss of 23 cents on every bushel of wheat exported in the form of flour the position of the Pennsylvania millers would be even more difficult.

Crop Reports

[Continued from page 329.]

[Continued from page 329.] early to accurately estimate the total acreage to be put into crop, but our reports up to this time indicate a slight reduction from last year. The proportionate acreage to be devoted to the various grains will naturally be influenced by weather conditions during the seeding period. Our reports up to this time seem to indicate a tendency, to read along where and proceedings. tendency to seed less wheat and more feed grains. Winter rye and wheat are not far enough advanced for us to report their condition. Greatly encouraged by the snow and rain tion. Greatly encouraged by the snow and rain of the past two weeks, farmers are entering the seeding period with much more enthusiasm over the season's prospect than was evident a month ago. Warm dry weather is needed at this time in the greater part of the spring wheat territory to enable farmers to complete their spring work and get the seed into the ground, but frequent and ample rains will be essential during the growing season to offset the great deficiency in subsoil moisture.—The Van Dusen Harrington Co., by Paul C. Rutherford.

Discounts for Barley Mixtures

In an open letter to all malting barley growers, H. R. Sumner, secretary of the Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n, states:

"The presence of wheat, oats or rye in barley injures its malting value and such a mixture does not command top prices at the terminal markets. Anything that can be done to reduce the amount of such mixture will benefit the grower.

"Wheat in barley is quite objectionable to the maltster. Even one-half of 1% will shrink the price and a mixture of 3% or 4% or more of wheat may throw the barley into the general feed barley class.

"The highest prices will be paid for those lots of barley which are free from mixtures of wheat, oats and rye, and are mellow, plump, well-matured, and free from disease, skinned or broken kernels. The most desirable varieties from a malting standpoint are Oderbrucker, Manchuria or Odessa rough bearded and Velvet or Wisconsin No. 38 smooth bearded."

Bean Control by Aug. 1

The A. A. A. on Apr. 16 released information that for each of the five bean marketing areas separate marketing agreements would be negotiated to set the price to be paid growers and by the bean trade.

At the beginning of each season regional boards would determine the percentage of surplus beans from comparison of carry-over production with probable consumption. When a farmer sold his crop, he would receive at least the minimum prices within his area for the non-surplus portion of the crop. The surplus would be turned over to the regional board. to be held from the market in an attempt to dispose of it in such a manner as wouldn't affect the market. After the surplus had been disposed of, receipts from this surplus pool would be distributed to the participating growers.

The essential provisions of the marketing agreements, which would be entered into by shippers of beans, were agreed upon by grower and dealer representatives from the five major producing areas at a national conference held in Washington April 4.

The five areas are: Michigan; New York; pinto bean area of New Mexico and Colorado; California; and the Great Northern area of Idaho, Montana and Wyoming.

The bean growers will enjoy this autocratic domination of their markets by the burocrats of Washington.

The brain trust's bill for government control of the sugar industry passed the House Apr. 4, leaving it to the judgment of the sec'y of agriculture to decide how much sugar shall come in from Cuba and the island possessions of the United States. More power



1,947,926. Seed Grain Dressing. Adolf Steindorff, Kaspar Pfaff and Michael Erlenbach, Frankfort on the Main, Germany, assignors to Winthrop Chemical Co., New York, N. Y. A seed grain dressing composition comprising as an active ingredient tetra-halogeno-benzene.

1,947,200. Reducing Oil Content of Soya. Louis W. Haas and Herbert O. Renner, Chicago, assignors to J. R. Short Milling Co., Chicago, Ill. The improvement in methods of treating soya which comprises adjusting the moisture content of ground soya meal to approximately 10% preliminary to pressing the meal.

1,950,263. Grain and Mait Drier. Giuseppe Pelgrino and Mario Pellegrino, Turin, Italy. A tower contains rows of roof-shaped conduits open below, every other row of conduits communicating freely with the atmosphere. The hot air conveyed into the conduits increases in temperature from the upper to the lower end of the tower.

1,950,701. Treating Seeds. Paul Spangenberg, Elsleben, Germany. The seed is placed in a thin layer on the bottom of airtight and light-tight containers, covering the seed on the first day completely with a diluted nutrient salt solution, and in reducing watering thereafter to make the solution come up only to the lower roots produced.

1,948,231. Seed Mixing Machine. Frederick W. Gerstandt, Knox, Ind. A barrel-shaped receiver is attached to a shaft for rotation therewith, said receiver being provided with an open intake end, a removable closure for intake end. a plurality of agitating elements attached to the wall of the receiver on the interior thereof, and a plurality of agitating fingers attached to shaft.

1,949 485. Cyanamid Seed Disinfectant. Vart-kes Migrdichian, Elizabeth, N. J., and John L. Horsfall, Yonkers, N. Y., assignors to American Cyanamid Co., New York, N. Y. A seed disinfectant comprising a toxic metal salt and an aromatic hydrocarbon-substituted cyanamid, the toxic metal being selected from a group consisting of lead, zinc, mercury, cadmium, bismuth and iron.

1,948,871. Feed Mixer. Richard G. Quehl, Minneapolis, assignor to Strong-Scott Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn. In a feed mixing machine, a mixing chamber, means for conveying a mass of dry ingredients thru said chamber, and means extending into chamber and in the path of movement of said mass of dry ingredient for introducing a liquid ingredient into the interior of mass of dry ingredient.

of mass of dry ingredient.

1,949,817. Roller Conveyor. Earl Stonefield and Robert Haley, Louisville, assignors to Logan Co., Louisville, Ky. The solid shaft supporting the roller is tapered toward one end, one end of the shaft being split longitudinally, the portion of said shaft lying in the plane of the outer face of the rail provided with the non-circular opening being substantially of the same size and shape as such opening.

1,945,974. Grain Door. John W. Hiltz, Toronto, Ont. The door operates vertically in grooves and in contact with the outer side of inside panel; with means to move said door to open and close the upper opening in said inside panel; a horizontal cross bar located between said panels and above the lower opening therein, and a door hinged to cross bar and adapted to open and close the lower opening in inside panel.

nanel.

1,945,054. Hammer Mill. Wallace F. Mac-Gregor and Olin M. Geer, Racine, assignors to J. 1. Case Co., Racine, Wis. The casing embodies a material receiving opening and a discharge duct, a cylindrical grinding screen mounted in the casing, means rotatable within and co-operating with said screen for grinding material and discharging the ground product thru the screen, and means in a-portion of the casing substantially concentric with and in curvilinear relation to the screen and casing for dividing the discharge duct of the casing into concentric channels whereby material discharging thru a predetermined portion of the screen will be conveyed thru the duct separately from material discharging thru another predetermined portion of the screen.

1,948,332. Conveyor Belt. Raymond S. Carter, Akron, O., assignor to Wingfoot Corporation, Wilmington, Del. A conveyor belt comprising woven rubberized fabric, and a layer of woven fabric on the conveyor side of the belt having an outer surface entirely free from rubber and a rubberized inner surface, the fabric in the last mentioned layer being closely woven, thereby preventing the rubber on its inner surface from projecting there thru.

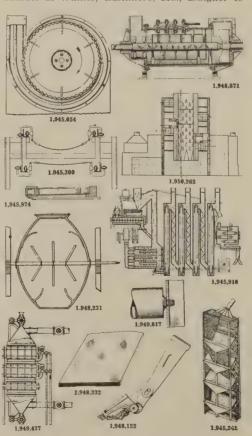
1,945,300. Belt Conveyor. Frederick J. West and Ernest West, Manchester, assignors to West's Gas Improvement Co., Manchester, Eng. Wheels are associated with opposite edges of the belt but otherwise unconnected with each other, and tracks for said wheels are at such a distance apart that they allow said belt to assume the desired shape or curvature in its carrying and return lengths, said tracks reacting to the pull of the belt transmitted thru said wheels

1,949,427. Drying Seed in Vacua. Alfred H. McComb, Chicago, assignor to Everette R. Peacock, Chicago, Ill. In vacuo the seeds are passed thru a zone in which they contact with heated areas; then passing them thru a zone where they contact with cooled areas; then passing them thru a second zone of heated areas, and thereupon thru a second zone of cooled areas, and discharging said grains when cold into the atmosphere. The purpose is to preserve their germination.

1,945,918. Manufacturing Molasses Feed. Albert H. Schmidt, Kansas City, Mo. Cereal particles in a heated state are mixed with heated molasses and then agitated in a heated atmosphere to a state of dryness, separating the lighter incompletely impregnated particles from the heavier completely impregnated particles thru suspension by discharging the dried mixture into a rising column of air, and returning the relatively light particles to the mixing phase of the process for further impregnation.

1,948,123. Car Mover. Fred J. Miller, Appleton, Wis. A triangular shaped shoe in side elevation having a rail engaging fulcrum on its lower portion intermediate the ends thereof, a pushing lever rockably connected to the extreme forward end of the shoe and having an arcuate extension overlying the forward end of the shoe and extending entirely across the same, an operating lever rockably connected with the rear end of the shoe, and means operatively connecting the operating lever with the pushing lever.

1,945,242. Apparatus for Conditioning Grain. Samuel G. Walker, Baltimore, Md., assignor to



Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Philadelphia, Pa. The apparatus comprises a framework, means for discharging the material to be screened at the top of the framework, a waste pipe for carrying off the screenings, and a series of inclined screens arranged in spaced relation one above the other in said framework so that grain will flow by gravity from one screen thru the intervening air space to another in a zig-zag downward passage, plates attached to the lower edges of said inclined screens to catch the particles sifting thru the screens and lead such material into said waste pipe, said plates being hinged along the lower edges of said screens whereby they may be swung upward to lie flat against the under sides of said screens to prevent their sifting action, and means for locking the plates in said position against the undersides of the screens.

The bill imposing an excise tax of 3 cents per pound on vegetable oils has passed the senate. Linseed oil is not included.

"When a bit of sunshine hits ye After passing of a cloud, When a fit of laughter gits ye An' yer spine is feeling proud. Don't fergit to up an' fling it At a soul that's feeling blue, For the minute that ye sling it It's a boomerang to you."

Supply Trade

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Falk Corp. announces lowered prices and new dimensions on its Falk-Rawson 4-Duty Coupling: A bulletin descriptive of this coupling can be had by writing the company.

Schenectady, N. Y.—Sales billed by the General Electric Co. for the first quarter of 1934 amounted to \$34,936,000, which compared with \$26,101,000 for the same quarter a year ago, an increase of 35%, Pres, Swope announced to stockholders of the company at their annual meeting April 17.

Dunkirk, N. Y.—William and Frank Reid, brothers who had each worked 48 years for the Huntley Mfg. Co. and Peter Ceranowicz, chief welder for S. Howes Co. were killed April 10 when their automobiles met in a head-on collision near here. The men were returning from work at the time of the accident.

New York, N. Y.—The National Industrial Conference Board, reported Apr. 21 that building and engineering construction advanced sharply in March, showing an increase of 85 per cent over February, double the seasonal increase. Residential building contracts awarded in March advanced 93.5% over February, to the highest monthly total since April, 1932. Non-residential awards showed an increase of 100% over the total in February.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The Stonhard Co. has placed on the market a new product known at Stonhard Wallseal. It is claimed this product can be used to permanently repair broken and spalled wall surfaces both inside and outside. This product comes in powder form and is mixed with water to produce a stiff paste. It will dry in 20 minutes. Grain elevator operators who are having trouble with concrete walls or floors, should write the company for detailed information relative to this product.

Chicago, Ill.—A new general catalog of 1024 pages, with list prices effective April 1, has recently been completed and distributed by Link-Belt Co. The book is referred to as a Handbook of Practical Information on Link-Belt Cost-Reducing Machinery, for the mechanical conveying and preparation of materials, and the transmission of power. It shows such of the company's products as can be purchased on a list and discount basis, gives engineering and dimensional data, and should prove useful to the grain elevator superintendent and engineer. A copy of this catalog, No. 600, will be sent if request is made on company letterhead.

Supreme Court Decisions

Digests of recent decisions by State and Federal Courts involving rules, methods and practices of the wholesale grain, field seeds and feedstuffs trades.

Contract for sale of rice gave seller no right to pay wharfage, ocean freight, or drayage, and he cannot recover such amounts unless he was requested to pay them or incur them for buyer's benefit.—Kaplan Feed Mill v. Baltic American Food Corporation. Court of Appeals of Louisiana, 152 South, 105.

Landlord's lien.—That landlord knew that mercantile firm, which furnished supplies to tenant and took chattel mortgage as security, was receiving cotton crop, held not to estop landlord from asserting lien (Crawford & Moses' Dig. \$ 6890).—Fletcher v. Dunn. Supreme Court of Arkansas. 67 S. W. (2d) 579.

Seed Warranty.—Express warranty in seed catalogue printed as inducement to prospective purchasers held not negative by fine print statefront of catalogue under heading "Parcel Post," where buyer did not observe or read such paragraph.-Gray v. Gurney Seed & Nursery Co. Supreme Court of South Dakota. 252 N. W. 3.

"Warehouse purchase receipts" which commission company, on receipt of grain from farmers, took as collateral for prior loans to farmers. evidenced bailment, not sale, and holders thereof were entitled to equality with holders of negotiable warehouse receipts, as against commission company's receiver. (Rem. Rev. St. \$7000).— Barnes v. Patrick. Supreme Court of Washington. 28 Pac. (2d) 293.

Division of Proceeds of Crops.—Lease providing that tenant was to crop land at his own expense, except that expense of one farm hand was to be borne equally by landlord and tenant, and profits were to be equally divided, held to require division of money obtained from crops, and not to require division of crops. lease providing that tenant was to crop land at his own expense, except that expense of one farm hand was to be borne equally by landlord and tenant, and profits were to be equally divided, cost of operation and land held charged against tenant and not deducted from gross receipts.—Peck v. Ross. Supreme Court of Oregon. 28 Pac. (2d) 848.

100 LBS.NET DE-HYDRATED RANDOLPH ALFALFA CO. TOLEDO, OHIO.

Grain in Interstate Commerce.—Grain elevator companies engaged in buying, selling, stor-ing, and shipping grain with intent of causing grain to be transported to terminal markets outside state, held engaged in interstate commerce. —Grandin Farmers Co-op, Elevator Co. v. Langer, Governor. U. S. District Court, North Dakota. 5 Fed. Supp. (2d) 425.

Landlord's share of oats and corn placed by tenants, pursuant to custom, in granaries and cribs allotted to landlord, became landlord's property, and, as such, was subject to lien of execution issued by landlord's judgment creditor, though farm leases provided for tenants' payment of one-half of corn and oats "delivered to elevator."—In re Cassell. U. S. District Court, Illinois. 5 Fed. Sup. 299.

Crop Mortgages.-Mortgagor is without power to mortgage crops except crops grown on land owned or in which mortgagor has present interest, during year or years in which mortgage debt matures (Code 1923, \$ 9008). Where mortgage on crops was executed by landowner in December, 1930, securing debt maturing in 1931, mortgage vested in mortgagee equitable title to 1931 crops (Code 1923, \$ 9008). Shaw v. Kinney. Supreme Court of Alabama. 149 South, 227.

Chattel Mortgage in Bankruptcy.—Where statutory lien of recorded chattel mortgage under Illinois laws expired, and mortgage thereafter took possession of chattels within four months of mortgagor's bankruptcy and with months of mortgagor's bankruptcy and with knowledge of insolvency, trustee in bankruptcy held not entitled to attack validity of mortgage as viodable preference (Smith-Hurd Rev. St. Ill. 1933, c. 95, \$ 4; Bankr. Act. \$\$ 47a (2), 60a, b, as amended, 11 USCA \$\$ 75 (a) (2), 96 (a, b).—Hirschfeld v. Nogle. U. S. District Court, Illinois. 5 Fed. Supp. 234.

Windstorm Insurance.—A "windstorm" is defined as a storm characterized by high wind with little or no precipitation, and there must be more than an ordinary current of air, that is, an outburst of tumultuous force; an ordinary gust of wind, no matter how prolonged, not being a windstorm. Gusts of wind with heavy rain did not constitute "windstorm," entitling warehouse owner to recover on windstorm, cycline, and tornado policy for collapse of warehouse.—Sabatier Bros. v. Scottish Union & National Ins. Co. Court of Appeal of Louisiana. 152 South. 85.

Bank Surrendering B/L Without Collecting Draft.—Where bank receives for collection draft with B/L attached under instructions to deliver latter only on payment of draft, and surrenders B/L without collecting draft, bank is liable for loss sustained thereby. lecting bank contrary to instructions surrendered B/L without collecting draft, and then became insolvent, trust held not created so as to give preference to claim based on unpaid draft, since no collection was made on which trust could operate (Gen. St. 1930, § 3955).—Shippee, Bank Com'r, v. Pallotti, Andretta & Co. Supreme Court of Errors of Connecticut. 168 Atl. 880.

Failure of Bank Collecting Draft.—Drawer of draft sent bank for collection, with instructions that proceeds remained property of drawer and constituted trust funds, *held* entitled to priority of claim, where proceeds, the collected, had not been remitted before collecting bank's receivership, and where traceable into funds coming into receiver's hands. Acceptance by drawer of drafts, without complaint, of cashier's checks of collecting bank for proceeds of drafts collected over four-year period, consti-

tuted interpretation of instructions contained in drafts as authorizing such remittances.—State v. Bank of Bristol, Early & Daniel Co., intervener. Supreme Court of Tennessee. 64 S. W. 186.

Policy Not Voided by Technical Violations

Oats owned by A. A. Turner were burned Mar. 14, 1932, and he brot suit against the Potomac Fire Ins. Co. on a policy for \$5,000 dated Mar. 1, and delivered Mar. 12.

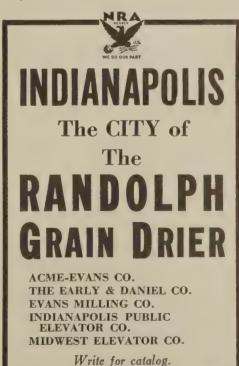
A clause in the policy required Turner to take an inventory at the beginning of each season. The defense was that he had not done so, and that an order of sale had been issued against the property, such sale order voiding the policy.

The levy and sale occurred before Mar. 1, however, and could constitute no breach of a policy issued Mar. 1. Another defense was that there was a mortgage on the oats in favor of a lumber company; but the court held that under article 4890, revised statutes 1925, incumbrance by a lien does not violate this warranty. The certificate of insurance covered property "owned, or held by the insured in trust, or on commission, or on joint account with others, or sold but not delivered"; therefore the sole ownership warranty was ineffective, because it was other wise provided.

As to the failure to take an inventory the court said: The policy had only been issued for fourteen days and delivered for two days; certainly this did not show a reasonable time within which to take an inventory. There was no warranty that an inventory had been previously taken by the insured.

The Court of Civil Appeals of Texas on Jan. 24, 1934, affirmed the decision of the district court of Uvalde County in favor of Turner. 67 S. W. Rep. (2d) 1080.

Imposition of a tax of 30 cents per bushel on 3,500,000 bus. of Polish rye stored in an elevator at Albany, N. Y., was requested of the tariff commission Apr. 4 by Philip R. O'Brien of Chicago. Why pick on a single lot of rye? Farmers of the U. S. A. will produce enough hereafter to supply the domestic trade so no increase in the import duty is needed.



O. W. RANDOLPH CO. Toledo, Ohio, U.S.A.

Field Seeds

Viroqua, Wis.—Theodore Johnson has opened a field seed store here.

Ashtabula, O.—A seed department has been added to the Harbor Feed Store.

Kelso, Wash.—To handle seeds, fertilizers and feeds the Campbell Feed Co. has opened

Redfield, S. D.-E. L. Schultz, of Tulare, has succeeded the deceased Mr. Ost, as manager of the local seed house.

Atkinson, Neb.—The Waters Seed & Feed Co., operated by Frank H. Waters, is building a new fireproof warehouse.

Richmond, Ind.—Indiana Seed & Plant Co. has been incorporated by Correll Shumaker, Paul Whirley and D. C. Harlan.

Omaha, Neb.—The Western Seedsmen's Ass'n's regular spring meeting will be held at the Fontenelle Hotel. May 5. at the Fontenelle Hotel, May

Longview, Wash.—Seeds, fertilizers and allied lines will be handled in the new store opened by Watkins Produce Co.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Due to increasing business Cream City Seed Co. has leased additional store space adjoining its quarters.

Sweet clover thrives under a wide range of climatic and soil conditions, and when properly inoculated will grow in practically any

Yosemite Park, Cal.—The Pacific States Seedsmen's Ass'n will hold its annual convention at the Ahwanee hotel in the Yosemite valley, June 1-2.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Sidney G. Courteen, Courteen Seed Co., was elected to the board of appeals at the recent annual election of officers for the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange.

Colorado growers are becoming interested in obtaining varieties of malting barley suited to their climate. Hitherto the varieties sown have yielded crops declared by malt-sters to be worthless for their purposes.

Evansville, Ind.—The Purcell Seed Co. has been made distributor for "Hessoy" soybean seed, a round, yellow product of the Heston farm meeting soybean flour requirements and yielding about 20 bus. per acre.-W. B. C.

Albany, Wash.—Albany Seed Co. is building a new plant, fitted with cleaning and grinding machinery as well as sacking and storage space. Occupancy is expected to begin June 15, says Mgr. Wm. A. Vollstedt.

Lafayette, Ind.—Forty-seven oats variety demonstrations in 35 counties, scattered thruout Indiana are being started. Stiff strawed varieties, such as Gopher, Minota, or Wayne in northern Indiana, and Columbia in southern sections, are being encouraged. Liberty Hulless is also being tried.—Purdue Univer-

Corvallis, Ore.—A meeting of handlers and growers of vetch and other field seeds was held in Agricultural Hall, Oregon State College, Apr. 18. Speakers told about harvesting, cleaning and marketing rye grass and other seeds.

Gervais, Ore.—B. B. Barner, formerly of Amity, purchased the McKinley Mitchell warehouses here. He will remodel them, installing seed-cleaning machinery and a feed grinder. Mr. Barner conducted a warehouse at McCoy for several years.—F. K. H.

Ithaca, N. Y.—The department of plant breeding, New York College of Agriculture, announces it tests seed samples only for members of the New York Seed Improvement Ass'n, who want them certified. Others must send seed samples to the state seed laboratory at Geneva.

Knoxville, Tenn.—D. R. Mayo Seed Co. has been incorporated with \$25,000 capital stock, by F. Earle Rankin, John A. Ayres, and Len G. Broughton, Jr. It will continue operation of the seed business of the late D. R. Mayo, whose will requested his widow to turn the business into cash.

Lubbock, Tex.—The Texas Technological College agronomy department has received an order for 100 lbs. of hegari seed from W. W. Adams, supervisor of agricultural economics for the Near East Foundation. The seed will be planted near Salonica, Greece. Samples sent to Greece last spring were found well adapted to the soil and climate.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Many tests on 1933 oats show exceedingly low germination. Oats carried over from the 1932 crop run much higher. Urge customers to test their seed oats, or run germination tests for them, else the coming crop may prove sadly disappointing. An eastern Indiana dealer reports a number of tests on samples of the 1933 oats crop germinated below 50%, some as low as 30%, while seed from the 1932 crop tested 85 to 90%.-Fred K. Sale.

Madison, Wis.—According to E. D. Holden of the Wis. Exp. Ass'n, the leading oat again this year is the early States Pride, Pedigree 7, with the mid-season silvermine type represented by Pedigree 1, S405, and Forward following close. Progress is again the leading spring wheat. One of the outstanding features of the list this year is the large amount of Wisconsin-grown hardy alfalfa seed. With the 1933 growing season favorable, the appearance and quality of this home-grown seed is said to be equal to that produced in western states. Golden Glow, Silver King, and Northern Yellow Dent, more generally called Wisconsin No. 25, are more generally called Wisconsin No. 25, are the more important varieties of seed corn offered. The variety of seed corn is ex-cellent, as last season was favorable for corn production, and the growers followed their

usual careful methods of selection and fire

Pure Seed Needed for Malting Barley

In an open letter to malting barley growers H. R. Sumner, sec'y, Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n, Minneapolis, states:

'Wheat, oats or rye in barley lowers its malting value and such a mixture fails to command top prices at the terminal markets.

"Wheat in barley is objectionable to the malt-ster. Even one-half of one per cent will cut the price and three per cent or more may throw the barley from premium malting into the general feed class, meaning a heavy loss to the grower. Oats and rye mixtures are penalized, but not so heavily because they usually can be removed.

"The best seed barley is free from mixtures of wheat or oats. Many lots contain a slight mixture, however, and so the use of a good

mixture, however, and so the use of a good fanning mill is highly recommended.

"The highest prices next year will be paid for those lots of barley which, besides being free from mixtures, are mellow, plump, well-matured, and free from diseased, skinned or broken kernels. The best varieties from a malting standpoint are Velvet or Wisconsin 38, smooth bearded, and Oderbrucker, Manchuria or Odessa rough hearded." or Odessa, rough bearded."

Applications for loans from farmers who have signed the corn-hog contract will be re-ceived until May 1. More easy money for the taxpayers to supply.

AAA Waives Seeding Rules in Drouth Districts

Eighty-five counties in seven states have been released from minimum planting requirements of wheat adjustment contracts, due to the unfavorable climatic conditions which have prevailed to make planting fruitless. The waivers where farmers apply for them, will permit the producer to receive adjustment payments without wasting seed on soil in no condition to receive it.

Counties to receive the privilege of waivers are designated on recommendation of the director of extension work in each state. The area must be classified as one in which "unfavorable weather, a public calamity, an uncontrollable natural force, or an act of God, has produced such a general unfavorable condition" planting would be useless.

planting would be useless.

Designated states and counties are:
Colorado: Adams, Arapahoe, Baca, Bent,
Boulder, Cheyenne, Crowley, Douglas, Elbert, El
Paso, Fremont, Huerfano, Jefferson, Kiowa, Kit
Carson, Larimer, Las Animas, Lincoln, Logan,
Morgan, Otero, Phillips, Prowers, Pueblo, Sedgwick, Washington, Weld, Yuma.
Idaho: Blaine, Twin Falls.
Kansas: Barber, Clark, Comanche, Edwards,
Ford, Finney, Gove, Grant, Gray, Greeley, Hamilton, Haskell, Hodgeman, Kerney, Kiowa, Lane,
Logan, Meade, Morton, Ness, Pawnee, Pratt,
Rush, Scott, Seward, Sheridan, Stafford, Stanton, Stevens, Thomas, Wallace, Wichita.
Montana: Valley.
Oregon: Jefferson.
South Dakota: Armstrong, Beadle, Clark, Corson, Hand, Hughes, Kingsbury, Stanley, Haakon,
Shannon, Washington, Lake, Miner, Bennett,
Hyde, Sully, McPherson, Spink, Faulk, Brown.
Texas: Castro.

Directory

Grass and Field Seed Dealers

CONCORDIA. KANS.
The Bowman Seed Co., wholesale field seeds. CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND. CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.
Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.
FARINA, ILL.
Ging & Co., Red Top—carloads or less.
MEMPHIS, TENN.
Russell-Heckle Seed Co., carlot buyers-sellers field seeds.
PAULDING, O.
Stoller's Seed House, wholesale field seeds.
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Mangelsderf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO.

Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Lespedeza, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder, Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas
St. Louis, Missouri

FUNK BROS. SEED CO. BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS

SOY BEANS-SEED OATS FUNKS HYBRID CORN Also 9 Other High Yielding Varieties PROMPT QUOTATIONS ON REQUEST

CRABBS REYNOLDS TAYLOR CO. CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

GRAIN

Clover and Timothy Seeds GET IN TOUCH WITH US

Increased Corn Yields with Dust Treatment

With reduced acreages of corn in prospect Corn Belt farmers have been looking carefully to land fertility, and have been seeking means to increase yields on planted acreages.

Grain and feed dealers have benefited sales of inoculants and seed dusts. With fewer acres the farmer can less afford to risk poor yield. Legume cultures have found

a ready market.

Similar interest is expected to hold in dust treatments for seed corn, such as the improved Semesan Jr., the purpose of which is to throw a tiny, protecting cloud of gaseous vapor around the seed after it is planted, to protect the seed against inroads of disease germs such as Diplodia and Gibberella whether on the seed or in the soil, until the young plant is well started. a good stand is encouraged, and a good stand is a big part of the battle in raising a good

Semesan Jr. tests run on 17 farms in 1932 showed that treatment increased the yield on 15 of them. Seven of the increases in yields ran between 2 and 5 bus, per acre. Or 6 farms the increase ranged from 5 to 8 bus per acre. Tests were run on 28 farms in 20 counties, scattered over 4 of the largest corngrowing states in 1933. On 26 of these the treated seeds increased the yield 1¼ to 6¼ bus. per acre. The tests were run side by side to make sure the conditions for growing were identical for the treated and un-

treated seed. On the average Corn Belt farm treating the seed increases the yield 10%, which is a marked improvement in yield considering that the seed can be treated for $2\frac{1}{2}$ c per acre, and half an hour's work will treat seed for 80 acres.

Early Corn Offsets Planting Delays

Earlier maturing varieties of corn, and the use of commercial fertilizer will help farmers

Agronomists at Purdue University.

Strains of Reid Yellow Dent grown in northern counties, such as Clarage, Woodburn, Krug. Leaming, Iowa Silvermine, and other medium maturing varieties, can be used for late plantmaturing varieties, can be used for late planting in southern sections. In central Indiana such varieties as Iowa Goldmine, Woodburn Yellow Dent, Clement White Cap, Western Plowman, Golden Jewel, Silver King, earliest strains of Reid Yellow Dent, Iowa Silvermine, so-called 90-day varieties and Indiana strains of Early Yellow Dent. ties, and Indiana strains of Early Yellow Dent, mature in fewer days than the ordinary strains of Reid Yellow Dent and may be used for late planting with less reduction in quality than full season varieties.

In northern Indiana counties, M. A. C. Minnesota 13, Go'den King, Duncan Yellow Dent, Golden Jewel, Silver King, Golden Glow and others may be used for late planting as they have matured corn of good quality when planted about June 15. Their growth is short,

however, and ears are small.

In six years of testing at Purdue Experiment Station, medium maturing strains and varieties of corn adapted to central Indiana such Woodburn, Clement's White Cap, etc., as woodburn, Clement's Write Cap, etc., nave yielded the same whether planted in early or late May, altho the later planted corn was somewhat lower in quality. A spread of three weeks in planting date with both plantings made in May, resulted in only about one week's difference in maturity.

In comparing plantings made during the middle of May and the middle of June, with Clement's White Cap, Woodburn, a medium strain of Reid Yellow Dent, and other varieties, the yield was reduced 20% by the later planting. The quality of the Reid Corn suffered

most by the late planting. Quality of very late varieties planted in June was so poor that they could be used only for ensilage.

Fertilizing corn to hasten maturity and improve quality is advisable when planting is de-Maturity may be advanced as much as ten days. The increase in yield in over 200 tests on Indiana farms from the use of 125 pounds of phosphate and potash has been 7.6 bus per acre.

Thatcher Wheat Available in

Thatcher wheat, rust resistant, early maturing, awnless, stiff-strawed development of the Minnesota Experiment Station is now being made available to growers who have clean fields and can grow the wheat under favorable conditions.

This wheat is reported to resist lodging, to produce high yields, and to possess excellent milling and baking qualities. In distributing the seed the Minnesota Crop Improvement Ass'n favors its members, allowing from 4 to 30 bus. to a grower. The grower is required to plant it so it can be kept free from weeds and ad-

Rust Resistant Wheats Found

Rust resistant wheats, long sought to protect against ravages of the disease in Manitoba and Saskatchewan have been found, declared Dr. H. M. Tory, head of the Canadian National Research Council, before a Toronto audience early this month. Work on developing rust resistant strains has been in progress since 1924, and has cost \$250,000, but it will save rust ravaged producers around \$20,000,000 annually

The new wheats have been tested for grade, weight per bu., protein content, yellow pigmentation, and baking in the research laboratories of the Cereal Division at Ottawa, and the Board of Grain Commissioners at Winnipeg. Other tests have been made at the universities of Al-

berta and Saskatchewan.

Development of the new wheats has been directed toward the prolific yields of Garnet, with the milling and baking qualities of Marquis or Over 30 varieties of rust-resistant wheats have been tested in the past four vears and five or six of them have been developed to high merit.

The new wheats are not yet ready for distribution. Experiments will be conducted this year on a large scale to obtain commercial milling tests this fall. If successful they will be named and developed in large volume for distribution to growers.



Distinguish Ebony from O-too-tan

A 10-day test that distinguishes Ebony from O-too-tan soybeans has been devised by Guy C. Fuller and W. A. Davidson of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Two years of testing under varying tempera-

tures, light and soil conditions have shown sufficiently consistent differences for identification.

Ebony and O-too-tan have black seeds almost identical in appearance, but Ebony is an earlymaturing northern variety; while O-too-tan frequently commands a premium because southern farmers have found its late maturity suitable to their growing conditions.

Tenmarq Lauded by Cereal Chemists

Speaking before 80 delegates to a meeting of the American Ass'n of Cereal Chemists at Manhattan, Kan., Mar. 31, Prof. H. H. Laude, Kansas University agronomy department, lauded

Tenmarq wheat.

"This new wheat," he said, "appears to be outstanding in a large number of qaulities and characteristics and is now being prepared for commercial distribution thru the co-operation of 210 farmers who have tested and grown it in 62 counties of Kansas. The south central portion of the state appears to be the best locality for growing the new variety which appears to have superior baking characteristics.

Lespedezas in Ohio

A good many experiments with various lespedezas have been conducted in Ohio. The experiment station briefly summarizes results

Lespedezas are better adapted to acid and thin soils than common clovers. Drouth resistance has not been observed in these tests—they have suffered as greatly from drouth as the clovers and more than alfalfa.

Ohio lies on the northern edge of the most Onto lies on the northern edge of the most favorable environment for the growth of the lespedezas; failures may be expected more frequently than farther south. Their greater dependability in the South may be due partly to the longer growing season and partly to a more favorable length of day.

In the southern third of Ohio, and Korean appear promising, the Japanese for reinforcing native pastures from the Ohio River north to the northern boundary of Washington, Athens, and Hocking Counties (approximate northern limit of matural spread) and the Korean for similar pastures as far north as the National Highway.

The Korean may be used for hay in fa-

vorable seasons either as pure stands or in mixtures and where the soil is too acid for a good growth of clover. Korean is no substitute for the clovers. It may have some value for early fall pasture. It has made a good growth as a cover crop in orchards.

Japanese and Korean lespedezas growth is

reduced by good growth of grass, clover, or competing plants.

The annual lespedezas make poor growth in Ohio until July or August and are killed first heavy frost.

When seeding lespedezas for the first time on a field, it is advisable to inoculate the

Use care in purchasing lespedezas seed.

Much of it contains dodder and some lots sold for Korean have contained a high percentage of Kobe. Buy only inspected certified seed or seed guaranteed by a reliable dealer. Sow Korean on wheat in March or April, continuously consumed them. or April—early enough so freezing and thawing of the soil will cover the seed if broadcast—or drilled on and covered as soon after as the soil can be worked. Early seeding is desirable. Ten to 20 pounds of seed should is desirable. Ten to 20 pounds of seed should give a good stand the first year, or 5 to 10 pounds will reseed the land for a good volunteer stand the second year.

Restrictions and Use of Contracted Acres

That Uncle Sam's buros, much as they love the farmer, did not intend for him to spoil schemes for a nationally planned agriculture is in the contracts for reduced acreages and benefit payments on corn, wheat and hogs.

Wheat Regulation No. 26 deems it

Wheat Regulation No. 26 deems it

... a violation of his contract for a producer who has executed a contract to shift food crops grown for home consumption on the farm or feed crops grown for the production of livestock (or livestock products) for home consumption or use on the farm, to the contracted acreage, thereby releasing other lands on the farm for the planting of crops for sale or for feed for the production of livestock or of livestock products for sale. The contract acres of 1934 and 1935 shall not be used to feed or to produce feed for dairy cattle, beef cattle, hogs, sheep or poultry kept for sale or kept for the sale of their products.

With such regulation the Department of

With such regulation the Department of Agriculture "approves" letting the land lie unplanted, summer-fallowing, planting to permanent pasture or meadow crops, practicing weed control, planting soil-improvement crops for plowing under, or setting out trees for wind-break or farm use. The word "approves" is pretty strong, because further provision is made

If the contract signer does not handle his withdrawn wheat acreage in one of these seven approved ways, but handles it in some other way, the burden of proof will be on him, and it might be that his adjustment payments would be delayed, or he might not be able to get them at all.—Wheat Production Adjustment leaflet No. 11, Feb. 20, 1934.

The Corn-Hog contract follows the same rulings, but goes a step farther by specifically mentioning for planting on contracted acreages such pasture crops as alfalfa, red clover, alsike, white clover, sweet clover, lespedeza, blue grass, redtop, timothy, meadow fescue, brome grass, orchard grass, and Reed canary grass. For soil improvement, soybeans, cowpeas, field peas, vetch and sweet clover are mentioned.

Seeding of alfalfa is manifestly anticipated, since most of one growing season is needed to establish a good alfalfa field, and it will make good hay another year should the contracted acreage be released. Limestone producers have found business good this year, with extensive buying by farmers wishing to sweeten sour soil to give alfalfa a good start. Alfalfa may be seeded alone in May, when the land is relatively free from weeds. Tho the crop will probably require two or three clippings, the hay cannot be used for productive purposes other than feeding work animals, or the family cow

Soybeans may be seeded only for soil improvement. On wheat land they may be turned under in July or August. On corn land they may be turned under or left standing, in neither case may the beans be harvested.

Whether clover seed may be harvested from contracted acres remains a question. The AAA probably does not expect to answer it until the supply and demand for clover and other forage crop seeds is better known.

Administrative Ruling No. 20, relating to the corn-hog contracts refers to "additional permanent pasture" as pasture in addition to the average number of acres which were devoted to pasture in 1932-33. Additional pasture may be grazed in 1934, provided no nurse crop is used, but in no case may it be harvested for hay.

Meadow mixtures being recommended by the University of Illinois for sowing on soils slightly to medium acid, and medium to low in available phosphorus, are a 3-3-5-4 mixture of red clover, alsike, timothy and red top, and a 3-5-5-4 mixture of alsike, lespedeza, timothy

For pastures the recommendation on the same types of soil call for a 2-4-3-3-4-2 mixture of alsike, lespedeza, timothy, redtop, Kentucky bluegrass, and white clover, or a 6-5-4-6 mixture of lespedeza, timothy, redtop and Canada bluegrass. A special ruling eliminates sweet clover from meadow and pasture mixtures.

Seed Testing May Be in Order

The ravages of drought and chinch bug during the growing season of last summer is now reflected in the demand for seed corn, oats,

barley, and other grains.

With good seed stocks none too plentiful, it is altogether likely that considerable volume of untested grains may be offered for seed.

To a grain dealer, buying largely on sample, interested in maintaining the quality and volume of grain sold back to him, the situation warrants careful investigation of the seed grains he offers the farmers of his community. His interest may even extend to testing for germina-

Such tests, if only for his own satisfaction and protection, serve a good purpose. But they may be turned into a great sales argument for increasing the volume of trade without recourse to the evil weapon of price competition.

Seed testing is relatively simple. One method is to place a hundred kernels of the grain to be tested between two thicknesses of blotting paper or cloth (preferably heavy muslin or Canton flannel). The cloth is a little more dependable, since some blotting papers contain

soluble salts which may interfere with the test.

The paper or cloth is moistened, placed between two tin or china plates and kept in a warm room, not too near a window, stove or radiator, where the temperature will range from about 85° during the day to about 65° at night, as it does in early summer growing conditions at as it does in early summer growing conditions at soil surface. The paper or cloth should be kept sufficiently moist, but not dripping wet. Run the test for 10 days to two weeks, examining every 2 days to see how many of the seeds have sprouted. The number of seeds per 100 that sprout is the percent of germination.

The rag doll method is simply to use wet cloths, which are rolled up into the "rag doll" for seads are placed in such of its 100 sources.

after seeds are placed in each of its 100 squares

In using paper toweling, first place a sheet of waxed paper as a foundation. On this place a moist paper towel. Space 100 seeds over the entire towel. Then cover with two moist towels and roll the 4 sheets up as you would the customary rag doll, fastening the ends with rubber bands.

In moistening the towels, dip ends in water. then hold them up to drain with one corner a little lower than the others. When the water ceases to run, and begins to drip, it is ready to

Unroll the doll for examination in 3 to 6

days. Often, in the case of seed corn, the test will be completed inside of 3 days, but if not, the doll may be rolled up again and left longer.

Plant and Seed Studies

In artificial freezing tests in Kansas it was found that the moisture content of the soil had a marked effect on the ability of winter wheat to withstand cold. Injury on wet soil was least marked, apparently due to lag in temperature.—S. C. Salmon, Kansas Station Technical Bulletin 35.

Variegated alfalfa consistently outvielded the average of common alfalfa, altho the best of the common alfalfas was about equal to the hardy varieties, according to comparative trials at the Pennsylvania Station observed by H. B. Musser and C. J. Irvin covering the period 1919-32. Among the hardy variegated varieties Canada Variegated, Grimm, Ladak, and Cossack yielded best. The most consistently satisfactory of common alfalfas were Utah, Dakota, and Kansas strains.

Komar and Dicklow spring wheat (for conditions resembling those at Fort Lewis), and Kanred winter wheat are recommended for planting in Colorado, from the results of variety trials from 1926 to 1932 at the Colorado Station, both under irrigation, and at Akron on dry land. Komar appeared to mill and bake as well as Marquis. The protein in Blackhull appeared unable to withstand the manipulation of a high-speed mechanical mixer.—Colorado Bulletin 404.

Smut diseases of oats may be almost as satisfactorily controlled by dusting the seed grain with an organic mercurial powder as by treatment with formaldehyde, learned A. E. Muskett and H. Cairns in tests reported in Jour. Min. Agr. North. Ireland, 4 (1933). Copper compounds were of some value but caused crop injury, while sulphur had no fungicidal value for oat smuts. Organic mercurial dusts used were of greater value than formaldehyde. Average increases in grain yield caused by mercurial treatment approximated 25% above the yield resulting from formaldehyde treatment, which, in turn, showed an increase of 14% above the control plots.

Corn is quoted at 4s 3d for plate at Liverpool, equivalent to about 4l gold cents per bushel, which is so much higher than the Chicago quotation of 29 gold cents per bushel that an export movement seems in the offing.

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Feedstuffs

Wooster, O.—The Ohio Agricultural Experiment station will hold its annual feed merchants day in September, this year. Heretofore it has been held in the spring.

Syracuse, N. Y.—Meeting here late in March the directors of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants decided to hold six summer meetings in the six districts served by the organization. District No. 1 will meet at Cortland, N. Y., June 23.

Milwaylee Wis Minneapolis and Minne

Milwaukee, Wis .- Minneapolis and Minne sota feed manufacturers will make up a mixed car of flour and feed, which will be given away to some one attending the annual convention of the Central Retail Feed Dealers Ass'n, to be held some time in June.

The American Live Stock Ass'n has protested to AAA a processing tax on cattle, contending the industry can not bear it financially, and has requested that the processing tax on hogs be reduced to 50c per 100 lbs. AAA will hold a conference on its cattle program in Chicago Apr. 26.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Feedstuffs received at Minneapolis during March were 1,399 tous millstuffs, 3,207 tons screenings, 1,253 tons hay, compared with 1,641 tons, 1,586 tons, and 1,088 tons, respectively, in 1933. Shipments for the same period were 38,505 tons millstuffs, 5,371 tons screenings, and 9,847,333 lbs. linseed meal, compared with 37,839 tons, 1,593 tons, and 8,692,754 lbs., respectively, in March, 1933.

March, 1933.

Yakima, Wash.—Central Washington members of the Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n, and its hay com'ite, met in the Commercial Hotel, Apr. 20, to discuss the feed code, the hay features of the code, and to work on reduced rates for hay between central Washington and coast points. The hay com'ite is seeking a reduction of 25% in freight rates, effective from July 1 to Nov. 30, 1934, as an emergency measure to hold hay transportation to the rails and restraint truck competion to the rails and restraint truck competion. tion to the rails and restraint truck compe-

Seattle, Wash.—While feed dealers are not regulated by the fertilizer code, they are affected, particularly when they buy fertilizer with a dealer discount, and pass along the benefit of the discount to the customer. A resolution unanimously adopted at an Apr. 2 meeting of the Fertilizer Zone Executive Com'ite in Portland states: "Where it appears to the satisfaction of the Zone Executive Com'ite that a firm or individual enjoying tive Com'ite that a firm or individual enjoying dealer status is not selling at a profit, or is purchasing less than 50% of its fertilizer volume for resale at a profit, and is thereby fail-

Feed Manufacturers Code Ready for Signing

Latest information on the feed manufacturers' Latest information on the feed manufacturers' code, says R. M. Field, sec'y of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, the code authority, is that the code has cleared NRA Division No. 6 headed by Administrator A. W. Riley, and is awaiting the signatures of Gen. Hugh Johnson for NRA, and Chester Davis and Sec'y Wallace for AAA. The code will be under the joint administration of AAA and NRA.

Signing of the code is expected literally "any

Signing of the code is expected literally "any

Since the feed manufacturing industry to be governed under this code employs fewer than 50,000 workers, it does not require the signature of Pres. Roosevelt.

ing to conform to the Code definition of a dealer, the Zone Sec'y is instructed to notify all Zone 11 producers that such firm is not entitled to dealer status."—Floyd Oles.

Cattle on Feed in Corn Belt

About 12% fewer cattle were on feed for market in the 11 Corn Belt states on Apr. 1 this year than on the same date in 1933, says the Department of Agriculture. This decrease amounts to 170,000 head. Compared with the number on feed Apr. 1, 1932, there is an increase of 82,000 head.

The decrease was general over the entire area except Nebraska which showed no change. Large quantities of the 1933 corn crop, which was 15% below average in the Corn Belt, have been sealed on farms to secure Federal loans and as a result corn prices are relatively high, compared with cattle prices

The estimated number on feed by states are: Ohio, 75; Indiana, 70; Illinois, 76; Michigan, 94; Wisconsin, 85; Minnesota, 98; Iowa, 96; Missouri, 97; South Dakota, 55; Nebraska, 100; Kansas, 80; 11 Corn Belt states (weighted), 88.5.

Urbana, Ill.-The J. B. Hayes Co. has developed a mechanical cow, which turns a diet of sweet butter, powdered milk, and water into cream of any desired gravity

Magnetic Separator Price Increase Scheduled

A price increase to \$93.50 is planned to take effect May 1 as a minimum on the 8-inch, spouttype, magnetic separator in common use to protect hammer and attrition grinders from tramp iron. This is a marked jump from the \$65 at which some of the approved separators are now purchasable.

Insurance companies have found magnetic separators ahead of grinders reduce fire hazards to such an extent that they merit important pre-mium concessions. A letter sent this month by the Michigan Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co. to policyholders operating unprotected grinders,

A recent check-up of installations in Michigan mills and elevators showed there are about 375 plants in which the feed grinders are protected with a pneumatic or electro-magnetic separator against the tramp iron fire hazard, and that only about 170 are not so protected. We believe our campaign for installation of separators has contributed largely to our excellent low loss ratio during the last few years.

Finding this so we believed it unfair to contribute the second of th

Finding this so we believed it unfair to continue to carry insurance on plants with unprotected feed grinders, without compensating differential in the premium rate to care for the increased fire hazard. Consequently this year we are effecting a differential for lack of protection amounting to 35c per hundred. On an average plant carrying \$15,000 insurance this will increase the cost of insurance nearly \$24 annually.

Quite aside from the cost

Quite aside from the saving in insurance a magnetic separator will soon pay for itself in savings on plates, repair parts and power, as well as give the operator sound reason to advertise that his feed grinding is free from injurious tramp iron and can be safely fed to valuable animals.

Tramp iron separator installations also guard against a serious accident hazard. Many cases of killed or injured employes and feed mill operators are on record caused by grinders being wrecked by tramp iron.

Apart from the savings in first cost that immediate purchases of magnetic separators can gain, the advantages of these devices are so numerous that no elevator operator who grinds feed for sale can afford to be without one

Feed Dealer Responsible in Texas

In Texas the feed dealer is held directly responsible for selling or offering for sale feeds that he knows do not conform with the Texas Feed Law. The dealer is required to withdraw from sales untagged shipments or those that he suspects are adulterated or misbranded.

During the 1933 season 832 tons of feed were

withdrawn from sale in the state, representing 469 shipments from 258 manufacturers. Some were not tagged, others were misbranded or had incorrectly printed, blank or mutilated tags attached, were short weight, deficient in protein, not registered, or in uneven weight bags. Additional rulings under the Texas law are

Additional rulings under the Texas law are that the percentage of protein must be prefixed to the names of oil cakes, or meals and animal by-products, whether sold separately or as an ingredient in mixed feed. The word "vitamin" or contractions thereof is not permitted in a brand name or as a statement of ingredients in a mixed feed.

Barley contains more vitamin A than white corn, but less than 1/6th as much as yellow corn, according to California experiments.

Only early chicks, those that mature be-fore cold weather sets in, can be depended upon to produce winter eggs. Mature pul-lets, laying when winter comes, will produce when eggs bring the highest prices.

BOWSHER Crush Feed Mills Mix

Rapidly crush ear corn (with or without husk) and grind all the small grains; either separately or mixed—mixed as they are being ground—not before or after. This saves time and labor.

"COMBINATION" MILLS



Use the famous Cone-Shape burrs. Light Draft. Large Capacity. Solidly Built. Long Life. Special sizes for the milling trade. Sack-ing or Wagon Box Ele-vator. Circular on re-quest.

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Feeds and Feeding

(ILLUSTRATED)

By W. A. Henry and F. B. Morrison

The recognized authority on feeds and feeding. Careful study of this book by elevator operators who grind and mix feeds will place them in better position to advise patrons on feed ingredients and feeding.

Detailed in its analysis of ingredients and tables on nutrition and feeding standards. Fully cross-indexed for ready reference. A dependable guide in solving feeding problems. 19th edition, 780 pages, well bound in cloth. Weight 4 lbs. Price, \$4.50, plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 S. La Salle Street Chicago, Ill.

Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Lafayette, Ind.—The annual Purdue egg and baby chick show will open May 3 at the Poultry building.

Baby chicks and laying hens need green feed. That is why poultry authorities advise the use of sprouted oats, and so many reputable feed manufacturers employ alfalfa meal in their formulas.

Ithaca, N. Y.—With a total of 1,312 eggs for 1,352.25 points, Kauder's pedigreed Leghorns of New Paltz led all breeds in the central egg laying test at Horseheads for the 26th week ending Mar. 31. Second high was the barred Plymouth Rocks from Modesto, Cal., with 1,357 eggs for 1,324.15

Elgin, Ia.—Brought to this country by three large mid-western hatcheries, Toyosatu Sugano, Japanese poultry expert, is busily sorting the cocks from the pullets in part sorting the cocks from the pullets in part of this spring's chick crop. He guarantees to sort 5,000 chicks daily, or about 700 per hour, with 95% accuracy, and receives 2c per chick. Sugano is able to tell from inspection of the undeveloped sex organ whether the chick is male or female.

Milk Flush for Coccidiosis

Grain and feed dealers are frequently called Grain and feed dealers are frequently called upon to handle severe attacks of coccidiosis in farm flocks of young chicks. Typical symptoms, such as bloody discharges, drooping wings, ruffled feathers, loss of appetite and pale combs in severely infected birds, usually between three and eight weeks old, seldom appear before the disease is firmly established in the entire flock, and control must consider the flock rather than individuals.

Sanitation is of the utmost importance, since the severity of the disease is largely controlled by the number of germs available for the

birds to pick up.

Heavy feeding of dried milk has been found an effective treatment. Putting 40% dried buttermilk or dried skimmilk in the regular mash ration and removing all grain feeding or limit ration and removing all grain feeding or limiting grain feeding to one-third normal, will resually control the disease within 10 days to two weeks, if strict sanitation is observed. A mash mixture that has been found effective is 40 lbs. dried skim or buttermilk, 30 lbs. yellow corn meal, 20 lbs. ground barley and 10 lbs. wheat bran.

This should be kept before the birds stantly, preferably in elevated containers. When the disease comes under control the volume of dried milk in the ration should be gradually re-duced until it will fit in with the protein needs of the chick and the volume of other protein in

the feed. Yeast feeding, fermenting the mash for a number of hours before feeding, has been found another means for treating coccidiosis, and the use of small quantities of iodine in the drinking water has had beneficial effects.

Without animal protein chicks develop slowly and unprofitably. The digestive sys-tem of the fowl requires the concentrated proteins and qualities of proteins found in

Feed Future Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week in dollars per ton for standard bran and gray shorts for May delivery:

		St. Louis		Kansas City	
		Bran	Shorts	Bran	Shorts
Mar.	3	16.35	18.45	14.65	17.25
Mar.	10	17.25	19.70	15.50	17.70
Mar.	17	17.40	19.65	15.50	18.00
Mar.	24	16.85	19.50	15.05	17.50
Mar.	31	18.35	20.10	16.50	18.50
Apr.	7	18.00	19.70	16.10	18.25
Apr.	14	16.15	18.70	14.30	17.10
	21		17.60	14.10	16.65

Cod Liver Oil Exempt from Import Tax

An amendment on the floor of the Senate exempted cod liver oil from the list of imported oils processed in this country to bear excise tax of 3c per lb., as contained in the Revenue Act of 1934.

Imported vegetable oils such as coconut oil, sesame oil, etc., will have to pay this tax, tho revenue from imports coming from the Philippines is to be returned to the Philippine gov-

Search for Rye Vitamin

"A new vitamin" was the belief engendered in Prof. Arthur Zaicsek and Dr. Stefan Weiser, when they concluded Budapest experiments with feeding rye and wheat, and observed widely varying reactions in the experimental animals.

The wheat fed animals increased in weight; the rye fed became more vigorous and active. Rye apparently stimulated growth. So these Hungarian experimenters are assuming a new vitamin, and are starting research to learn its nature

April Poultry and Egg Report

Indicated number of hens and production of eggs on farms were appreciably less on Apr. 1 this year than on the same date in 1933, or

than usual on Apr. 1.

The number of laying hens per farm flock (in Dept. of Agriculture crop reporters' flocks) on Apr. 1 was about 4% less than on Mar. 1, the reduction being 1% above normal. The number on Apr. 1 was 3.3% less than on Apr. 1, 1933, and 6.5% less than the Apr. 1 average, 1927-31. The number of layers per farm flock was about the same as a year ago in North Atlantic, North Central and Western States, but was 7.2% less in South Atlantic States and 8.9% less in South Central States.

Iowa Professor Looks for Lower Corn Prices

Iowa farmers who are holding corn not under seal on their farms in the hope of higher prices by August may not gain much; in fact, they may not even break even, according to Prof. G. S. Shepherd, of the Iowa State College Department of Agriculture Economics.

History indicates, the economist pointed out, that in years following small corn crops the price of the grain does not usually rise enough thru the year to pay the cost of carrying it over to summer. The nation's corn crop was about 10 per cent smaller than average last year, altho Iowa harvested a crop slightly larger than usual.

Of course, said Professor Shepherd, poor crop conditions during the coming growing season would have a tendency to raise the price of corn. But the chances are three out of four that crop conditions for the country as a whole

will be better this year than last.

The economist stated "anything might happen" after Aug. 1 when the federal loans are due.

It all depends upon what the com'ite, headed by A. G. Black, chief of the corn-hog section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, decides to do with the corn which the government will get at that time.

In a Farm Relief poll conducted by Hoard's Dairyman the straws pointed overwhelmingly against the AAA butterfat allotment plan for dairy farmers. The vote was 2,070 against, 459 favorable. Evidently most dairymen are opposed to being regimented by the burocrats, preferring to operate their farms as they see fit.

Supplying Baby Chicks

By Traveler
"The baby chick business has failed to develop," complained a feed man the other day.
"I'm told it is running some weeks behind

normal. If it doesn't come pretty soon there isn't going to be any."

The only trouble with that feed man is that he has been trying to get business without adequate advertising and adequate representation. I recall seeing a great many baby chicks being sold in country elevator offices this spring. Late in the winter hatcheries were running to capacity. Out in Iowa a group of hatcheries at tremendous expense, hired an expert to sort cockerels from pullets in day old chicks, and a hatchery code authority wants to "crack down" on a chicken man because he chooses to run his business as he sees fit. The last three years have given buyers opportunity to forget old connections. Meanwhile, they have been besieged with the earnest efforts of up-to-theminute merchandisers. This is no time to sit back and wonder where the business is.

Carl Kessel, Waukon, Ia., operating a portable grinder, caught his thumb in the mechanism. He no longer has his thumb. Stationary hammer mills are much safer to operate because permanent guards can be placed at dangerous points, and dumps and garner bins can be so arranged that the operator does not need to work close to whirring belts and pulleys.

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California to Enforce Feed Law

Lack of funds has left something to be desired in enforcement of California's feed law. This led to a special conference, under the leadership of Jack Claypool, at the 10th annual convention of the California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, held in San Francisco, Apr. 5, 6

The conference set up a special com'ite under the chairmanship of R. D. LaVake, Van Nuys, to raise a fund by voluntary subscription, and turn it over to the State Board of Health to finance enforcement activity until legislative ac-tion can be taken in 1935 on a proposed tonnage The Board of Health is expected to show enforcement results, or the industry proposes to back legislation to transfer supervision of the feed law to the department of agriculture.

At a mill-mixer conference over which Geo. B. Murphy, Petaluma, presided, com'ites were chosen by the groups of the feed industry present to coordinate trade interests. The com'ite representing the country mill group is Geo. B. Murphy, A. H. Ascherman and R. D. LaVake; terminal mill group, E. O. Boyer, C. C. Hine and Ed Dial; retailers, Ralph Boon, Joe Powers and Jas. Anderson.

The convention adopted a revised set of bylaws to replace the cumbersome ones that have been in force. One change is to elect the pres., vice-pres., and five directors of the Ass'n every year; and elect four directors for a 2-year period, to avoid annual complete change of the

Election of officers under the new by-laws Election of officers under the new by-laws placed for the ensuing year: O. H. Blasingham, Los Angeles, pres.; Geo. B. Murphy, Petaluma, vice-pres. Directors for one year, Jack Claypool, San Bernardino; W. E. Kinsey, Los Angeles; Arlo V. Turner, Modesto; Matt Arnoldy, Marysville; A. H. Ascherman, San Francisco. Directors for two years, Ralph Boone, San Diego; Frank Viault, Los Angeles; R. F. Liston, Morgan Hill; W. R. Dillon, San Francisco. I. J. Stromnes continues as sec'y. Frank A. Somers, pres., Grain Trade Ass'n of San Francisco, delivered the convention's opening address.

opening address

E. Tilden Mattox, U. S. Department of Commerce, reviewing an analysis of trade costs, said: "The average expense ratio for feed stores is 10.82%, fertilizer dealers 11.07%, feed stores selling groceries 12.13%, and feed stores selling coal, 12.23%. Grain elevators, selling grain at retail, operate at 8.78%. (These figures are based on per cent of sales. They do not include interest on investment or net profit) include interest on investment, or net profit.)

Roy Kelley, industrial engineer, San Francisco, called attention to the Fair Trade Act and the Anti-Discrimination Act, now effective in California, as convenient means for code enforcement.

Reporting on condition in the hay market the hay com'ite reported:

A full report on Hay Marketing conditions for the past year can be covered in two words. They are: "It's Hell." The "Wild Cat" truck-men have been with us and have made condi-tions almost intolerable.

In the South we have secured lower freight rates from some sections. This has been a slight help, but in most instances the trucks immediately dropred their rates to beat the rail rates. They generally get less than cost for their hauls, and this includes their profit.

Neither hay or any other commodity can be marketed except in an orderly manner. In the days when all hay was received on the cars and handled by legitimate dealers, the dealer had at least a fair idea of the amount coming in. Teday this is all upset.

Among the resolutions adopted were:

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED Seeds

WHEREAS, the Seed Industry of the State is of tremendous importance to the producer, dealer and consumer, and

dealer and consumer, and
WHEREAS, a Federal-State Seed Laboratory
has been maintained since 1922 for rendering
an important service to all interests, and
WHEREAS, the 1933 Legislature reduced the
appropriation for maintenance of the Seed
Laboratory to such an extent that the service
has been materially reduced, now, therefore,
he it

RESOLVED, that this Ass'n, in convention assembled, request and urge that the 1935 Legis-lature appropriate sufficient funds to make possible the rendering of an efficient service.

Hay

WHEREAS, hay is one of the main agricultural crops of California, and an essential part of our general agricultural welfare, and WHEREAS, there has been established a joint Federal-State inspection service covering

hay, and
WHEREAS, this service has proven of value
not only in the merchandising of hay but also
in the adoption of improved methods of production and handling which have been beneficia;
to the grower, and
WHEREAS, this service has been materially
reduced because of lack of funds, and

WHEREAS, the revenue earned from inspection cannot be sufficient to make possible the standardization and educational work which is so important to the grower and dairyman, now therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that this Ass'n endorse this type of service and request and urge the appropriation of sufficient money to make the service available to producers in our principal hay grow-

Retail Feed Situation

V. J. Clarke, senior ass't deputy NRA Administrator, in charge of the code for retail feed dealers, has announced that the AAA is willing to relinquish all jurisdiction over the retailing of hay to the NRA. This leaves a new problem on the hands of the large, wholesale handlers of

on the hands of the large, wholesale handlers of hay and straw.

Retailing will fall under the retail feed code with which the National Federation of Feed Ass'ns- is-still-struggling hopefully while the administation returns drafts for a code with which it cannot agree. The latest draft is now under consideration by the organization affiliated with the National Federation Scots of the Control iated with the National Federation. Sec'y D. K. Steenbergh reports for the code com'ite of the

National:

Definitions: The definitions of "feed industry" and "member of the industry" are considered improved, possibly broad enough to insure inclusion of truckers who sell feed. The com'ite would like the word "person" used and specific reference made to truckers in Sec. 2, Art. 2. It has been suggested that the words "in any manner" be inserted after the word "industry" in the third line of the same section.

The National Federation of Feed Ass'ns, its affiliated ass'ns and the Code Authority are not defined in the NRA draft of the Code.

Hours, Wages: The new draft reduces the maximum hours of labor per week from 48 to 44 and the maximum hours for any one day from 9½ to 9. The Code Com'ite believes longer hours should be restored at least for the retail division of the industry and that retail office workers should also be permitted to work 48 hours inasmuch as the same workers often spend part time in the office and part time in the warehouse or mill of most retail feed establishments. A new section establishing hours for employes in the wholesale division should be added.

Sec. 4, Art. 3 is to prevent people holding two jobs from working long hours. To accom-

Sec. 4, Art. 3 is to prevent people holding two jobs from working long hours. To accomplish this, the words "in this industry" should be deleted as a worker might have two jobs in two different industries.

Wages are raised from a scale ranging from \$12 to \$15 per week to a new scale ranging from \$13 to \$16. No provision is made for hourly rates of pay and the Code Com'ite believes there should be an hourly basis as well as a weekly basis in order to take care of part time and temporary employes.

and temporary emrives.

Trade Practice Rules: The Code Com'ite is dissatisfied with Rules 1 and 2. The price cutting provision is considered weak and hard to interpret. The provision should have more teeth and the Code Authority should have more power to act against price cutters.

Rule 2 is of no value to the feed industry as written. The Com'ite believes the words "current local market value" should be substituted for the words "invoice or replacement cost, whichever is lower." Paragraph (b) of Rule 2

should be eliminated as it opens the door to chiselers and might have the effect of nullifying the rule. Wholesalers should be exempt from compliance with this rule.

Rules 7 and 8 are duplicates and one, of course, should be eliminated. The last sentence of Rule 9 is poorly worded but we believe intends to permit the distribution of premiums which was not permitted in the original draft of the Code approved at the Federation's Chicago convention.

Rule 14 governs future sales and two retail members of the Com'ite believe that a 5% deposit is inadequate and that the carrying charge to be collected should be definitely stated. The words "by false or deceptive means" should be eliminated from Rule 15.

eliminated from Rule 15.

The NRA draft fails to include several provisions approved at the Chicago convention and recommended by the Code Com'ite, viz.: the posting of prices on chief items by all retailers, the giving of invoices with all retail sales of \$2 or more, and prohibition of repudiation of contract. It also does not include any provisions for zone rules or open price schedules.

An informal conference in Washington for development of the code was called for Apr. 24, at which Sec'y Steenbergh will represent the National Federation of Feed Ass'ns. A public hearing is expected to follow within 30 days.

Ohio's New Feed Law

Signed by the governor on Apr. 14 to become effective July 14, Ohio has a new feed law that eliminates the tonnage tax and substitutes a brand registration tax of \$20 for wholesale feed manufacturers

Grain and feed dealers, manufacturing their own feeds under their own brands, and retailing them, get off at a lower rate than the big fellows. Their tax is \$5 for each brand.

The old tonnage stamp tax levied an excessive rate on small packages of feed, a fault

the new law is expected to correct.

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"Predigesting" Claims Worthless

Ancient alchemists, fruitlessly seeking to convert base metals into gold, are outdone by some of the moderns who have worked with "cultures" to make roughage equal to grain in feeding value, and cows into magical producers of milk and cream on a diet of sawdust and shavings. The moderns sell the scheme and get gold, or its equivalent in paper purchasing power.

Promo.ers, seizing upon a plausible idea be-fore it was fully developed and found worthy, have pushed the sale of "cultures" in various districts. One working in the dairy sections of Ohio, collected farmers' notes for more than \$30,000 for apparatus designed to make roughage as good as grain for feeding.

The process consisted of chopping roughage, then mixing a "converter" with it, packing in drums or a wooden tank, and adding warm water or steaming. The materials were then weighted down and left to ferment.

The claims were that the process would break down crude fiber and change the carbohydrates to sugars, thus make the materials easily digested, and effect a saving of 25% to 50% in feeds, because the "predigested" roughage roughage would be almost equal to grain in feeding value.
The cultural starter, or "converter," depended

upon its diastase content for reducing action to produce a product finally called "sugar jack It consisted mainly of malted grains, and depended upon diastase for its ability to change carbohydrates to sugars. Diastase will change raw starches slowly, and cooked starches rapidly to invert sugars, but its action is most effective at temperatures ranging from 120° to 180° F. Below these temperatures molds are apt to develop to destroy the sugars as rapidly as they are formed, above 190° the diastase ceases

Visiting farmers where the "process" had been installed Ohio experimenters collected 10 been installed Ohio experimenters collected 10 samples. The roughages before treatment showed 24.72% crude fiber and 1.66% reducing sugars; after treatment, 24.37% crude fiber, 1.90% reducing sugars. Little increase in the sugar occurred because the roughages processed contained no starch. Their carbohydrates were chiefly cellulose, pentosans, and galactans, none of which are affected by diastase. Further analysis showed the use of diastase produced no invert sugars in clover timothy corn stover nor invert sugars in clover, timothy, corn stover, nor alfalfa hay, but it produced an abundance of sugars in shelled corn.

In an exhaustive Ontario study, "sugar jack" was found less economical than silage or the same kind of roughage impregnated with molasses. In an Ohio experiment with steers no advantage was found in the process. In Wisconsin experiments with horses and dairy cows the "sugar jack" processed feeds failed to prove themselves better than non-processed feeds.

To further test the possibilities, should they exist, Ohio experimented with 6 Holstein and 4 Jersey cows, dividing them into two balanced Grains were added to the roughage before processing, to furnish a source of starch, which a malt extract, with highly active diastase, could change into sugars.

Roughage consisting of equal parts of alfalfa hay and corn stover, was chopped in an ensilage cutter and mixed together. The grain mixture cutter and mixed together. The grain mixture was 4 parts ground corn, 3 parts ground oats, and 1 part each of wheat bran and linseed meal

In this ration diastase developed 6% invert sugar in the total dry matter of the ration, against practically none in the untreated ration. However, the net difference in favor of the treated ration by reason of the sugars developed, was less than 1% in actual produc-tion and could not possibly justify the added

Other experiments were conducted with the commercial "converters," following the instructions of the manufacturers, and checking with rations processed exactly the same way except for that no "converter" was used. The results in each case were disappointing. Concluding their studies, Hayden, Monroe and Perkins

It would seem that "predigesting" ground roughage should be beneficial. However, experiments show that those systems of processing developed to date are not profitable. This may be because the changes taking place are not equivalent to those which take place in the

rumen.

Should a system be devised whereby changes should take place in feeds equivalent to those taking place in the rumen, it would still be a question whether or not it would greatly benefit the cow. She has an excellent processing tank and converter of her own which probably is sufficient to process feeds as rapidly as the remainder of her alimentary tract can make the best use of them.

Find Your Distributing Costs

[While the address of E. Tilden Mattox, U. S. Department of Commerce, before the California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, covered several businesses other than grain and feed, it calls to mind a most important factor in the sideline business of grain elevators. If a dealer knows his costs of doing business, and distributing products he handles he is not likely to overbid or undersell his competitors seriously. Lack of accurate knowledge may cause him to shave close to red figures in the ledger, and to lose countless possible profits thru unstopped leaks. Following is a brief review of Mr. Mattox's address.]

As a banker I have often been called upon to check the financial status of prospective bor-Those with similar experience can rowers. sympathize with the difficulties involved in analyzing the average small business, due to inadequate records and the proprietor's inexact knowledge of costs.

Until recently there has been little appreciation for cost accounting on marketing and distribution, not because the need was not felt, but because the problem was considered intangible. Costs were variable and difficult to find.

If we are to continue our advance in lowering

final costs to consumers, the colossal wastes in distribution must be found and eliminated.

A study of distributing costs of a wholesale dry-goods house showed it was sending salesmen into 17 different states, altho more than 70% of its volume was obtained in but two Many territories were being covered at a loss.

Chain stores, mail-order houses, department stores have expanded rapidly in recent years. Their methods have taught independent merchants that the old forms of indifferent mer-chandising can not be continued in the face of intense competition for the consumer dollar. This led to a study of retail groceries. In a retail store in Louisville which was making a satisfactory profit on the entire business, it was found that only 17 out of the 49 classes of items stocked showed a net profit; 32 classes of items were carried at a loss. The profitable items included meats, dairy products, and fresh vegetables, as well as such items as sugar and coffee, which are ordinarily thought to be carried only as leaders.

An interesting fact disclosed by the last business census is that half of all the stores in the country account for but 8.6% of the total retail business, while the remaining 50% do 91.4% of the business, and 25% of all the retail business. ness is done in less than 1% of the stores

The Census of Distribution taken in 1930 to cover 1929 business, revealed that the average cost of doing business as shown by expense figures, is \$24.83 per \$100 of sales. If an interest return is to be allowed on the store's capital invested in merchandise, fixtures, and accounts receivable an interest rate of 6% would add 1 to 1¼% to the 24.83%. A margin for profit, which averages less than 2%, brings total to about \$28 per \$100 of sales. remaining \$72 is the net cost of the goods. Of this expense, 57% goes for wages, 16%

for rent or its equivalent, the remainder for advertising, supplies, heat, light, power, communication, travel, taxes, insurance, interest on borrowed money, repairs, and depreciation. Expenses increase with the size of the city.

Feed stores and grain elevators have shown low distributing costs. The average expense

ratio for feed stores is 10.82%, where feed, grain, and flour is sold. Grain elevators, selling grain at retail, operate at 8.78%.

The low expense of feed stores is attributable to the low value and low rent of the sales premises, which average about 1.2% of sales, to small selling salaries, and large units of sales. ther, until recently they did little delivering. Often delivery is from rail sidings, saving on handling costs. While credit business causes some losses, this is in a measure offset by savings elsewhere.

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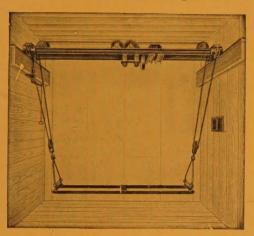
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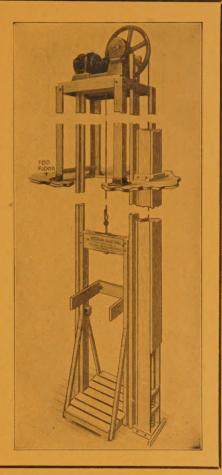
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